Newport Daily News.

DELIVERED TO 80 PER CENT OF THE RESIDENTS OF MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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The handsomest line we have ever shown

BUYERS are invited to inspect our new offerings for the FALL SEASON.

Our patterns are varied, choice and distinctive—in all-wool extra supers, tapestries, Brussels, velvets, moquettes and Axminsters.

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J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

346 Thames Street.

FRESH KILLED

Partridges, Quail, Woodcock and other game.

RATHER REASSURING.

Late War News Filtering from the Front.

British Contempt for Burghers Chastened by Defeat.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Such scanty intelligence as is filtering from the front is generally accepted here as reassuring, although the later reports agree that the fighting outside of Ladysmith Thursday and Friday was much more severe than indicated by the official accounts. There is no longer such a disposition to jump at the conclusion that a crushing blow has been inflicted upon the Boers, as was shown before, as British contempt for the burghers has been chastened by defeat. The best informed are inclined to discount the stories of the "cutting up" of the Boers until further confirmation is received. But the mere fact that General White was enabled to undertake a series of successful reconnaissances is taken as an indication that the grip of the Boer investment has been relaxed by the withdrawal of portions of General Joubert's force southward.

While, however, the anxiety in regard to the immediate stress of Ladysmith is alleviated, there is a widespread fear that the authorities are badly blundering, and may find too late that the main expedition will prove too weak to complete its task with safety and despatch, as the Natal force has already failed to perform what was expected of it. The confession last evening of General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, that the Boers were more powerful and more numerous than had been anticipated sufficiently explains the present happenings, and the war office will hereafter have awkward questions to answer in regard to its apparent colossal ignorance of the Boer strength, which both in numbers of men and excellence of artillery is apparently a complete surprise to the British military authorities.

It is gleaned that a fair estimate of the Boer forces is as follows: Around Ladysmith, 25,000; traversing Zululand, 4,000, advancing on Burghersdorp, 5,000; Colesburg, 3,000; Kimberley, 7,000; Mafeking, 4,500; on the northern Transvaal border, 2,000. Exact information about the Boer artillery is lacking, but it is known that General Joubert's detachment before it was reinforced consisted of 16 Krupp field pieces of the latest pattern and two heavy Creuzot siege guns, which but for the opportune arrival of the British naval brigade would have rendered Ladysmith untenable.

In connection with the naval guns a most interesting and important experiment has been successfully carried out at Cape Town with a 4.7-inch gun so serviceable at Ladysmith. One of British cruiser Terrible's guns mounted on a Scott traveling carriage was fired in the same way as a field gun, with entire success. The Terrible with a number of guns thus mounted is on her way to Durban, and though the guns cannot now reach Ladysmith they may be of the greatest value in the defense of Pietermaritzburg, which it seems will probably have to stand a siege. The arrival of the Terrible with the relief crews for China and other available men must have placed in the neighborhood of 2,000 more men at the service of the military authorities.

Interesting news comes from the Channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions almost unknown in European waters in peace time. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart and a sharp outlook was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ship, with 10 rounds of ball cartridges each. The small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use, the ammunition being on deck; a few men sleep at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, and all boats are hailed and not allowed to approach without the permission of the officer of the watch.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Cape Town Estimate of Boer Losses at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced in a special despatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, November 5, morning, that the British have been victorious in an engagement at Ladysmith, and that the Boer loss was very heavy, including 2,000 prisoners.

NO FIRING SINCE FRIDAY.

Ladysmith Well Provisioned and Believed to be Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An official despatch from Ladysmith, dated Monday, November 6, says: "There has been a cessation of hostilities since Friday. Only one Kaffir was killed by the Boer bombardment. The total British loss was eight killed, including Captain Knapp and Lieutenant Brabent, and 20 wounded in Thursday's engagements. The town is well provisioned and is believed to be entirely safe."

NO DAMAGE DONE.

Twelve Hundred Boers Make a Demonstration at Mafeking.

HOPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Nov. 7.—A despatch which has been received here from Kimberley, dated November 1, says: Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer all around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier Mine today and opened fire on the De Beers carts, but no damage was done. The explosion of the dynamite magazine caused by the Beers firing the plain was terrific. The huts contained 35 tons of dynamite valued at £3,500. All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily. A committee to regulate the supply and prices of food is being formed.

Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile long at Kentworth, to be called Siege avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side, with pepper trees forming the background.

NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

We have the following attractions for those in need of

HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE.

One set of 5 pieces, finely carved, finished in mahogany and covered with rich damask, at $40 only; worth $60.
One set of 5 pieces, covered with rich velour, at $30.
One set of 3 pieces, inlaid, at $20 only.

Fine lot of

Solid Oak Morris Chairs at $7.50, $9, $12.50 and $20.
Corner Seats at $2.50. 50 Japanese Fur Rugs at $2 only.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

Second Edition.

GOOD WEATHER.

Early Election Reports from the Various States.

Arrests for Illegal Registration in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The weather in Greater New York could not have been finer, and voting all over the city was at a pretty rapid rate, considering that only local officers and assemblymen were to be elected. The polls opened at 6 a. m. In Harlem in several close Assembly districts the early voting was so heavy as to surprise the old time politicians.

The police arrangements throughout the city were complete, there being three patrolmen assigned to each polling place. State deputies were detailed to each election district also.

Reports from up the state during the morning said there was fine weather everywhere and that prospects were good for the casting of a heavy off-year vote.

There was the usual number of arrests in the city during the morning for alleged illegal registration of voters.

There was some trouble in the Eighteenth Assembly district, when it was known that Superintendent McCullagh's deputies had secured warrants for the arrest of a number of men registered from the city lodging house in First avenue. The first of these men who tried to vote was Jeremiah O'Keefe. The state deputies tried to arrest him, but the police interfered, saying the man had a right to vote before the warrant could be served on him. Superintendent McCullagh went to the scene of the trouble and arrested O'Keefe himself, after a bitter talk with Police Captain Hasslacher, whose attitude was at one time so threatening that McCullagh exclaimed: "Don't put your hands on me, Hasslacher." A large crowd hostile to the state deputies gathered and for a time it looked as though there would be a riot. The police, however, surrendered O'Keefe and McCullagh drove away with his prisoner.

In the Nineteenth Assembly district of this city, where a strong effort was made to prevent the re-election of Robert Mazet, Republican, 24 arrests for illegal registration had been made at 9:30 o'clock, on warrants secured by State Superintendent McCullagh. The men all gave bail for examination tomorrow. Those of the prisoners who had not voted immediately left the courtroom and expressed their intention of going back to the polls to vote.

Richard Croker said this noon: "Everything points to a sweeping Democratic victory in the city. It will be a clean sweep all around. In the Nineteenth Assembly district Mr. Sexton advises me that Mr. Stewart will get a bigger majority than Mr. Mazet will get votes."

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The polling places in the city of Boston were opened at 6 o'clock this morning, but in the early hours voting was light, except in some of the wards where the working people are numerous. The election was conducted very quietly by both Republicans and Democrats. The indications are that Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Democratic candidate for governor, will carry the city.

While the voters in the state were favored with the finest weather, up to noon not half of those registered had exercised their right of suffrage and cast their ballots for state officers and members of the legislature. The polls opened at 6 o'clock this morning and 10 hours were allowed in the large cities in which to vote. In some of the small towns, however, the time was much shorter.

W. Murray Crane, the present lieutenant governor, heads the Republican ticket, while Robert Treat Paine, Jr., is the Democratic candidate, and the Prohibitionists, Socialist-Labor party and the Social-Democrats have also candidates for state offices. If the campaign had not been more than ordinarily dull and uninteresting, even for an off year, the good weather today undoubtedly would have brought out a good vote, in which the Republicans would have been the gainers. Up to noon, however, there was little to indicate that any special interest had been aroused, and a general falling off in the vote from last year was the most noticeable feature.

Some little interest was manifest in local centres, where the result was doubtful, and these in part made up for the apathetic districts. At noon a light vote was anticipated and an early return seems probable, as the law now provides for the beginning of the count in towns and cities as soon after 2 o'clock p. m. as the polling officials deem it expedient. The count can begin under the law before the closing of the polls.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 7.—The early morning vote was light here compared with previous years, but the indications are that when the polls close at 3 p. m. a fair vote will be cast. The party workers are checking off the names and those who do not call at the polls will be reminded that this is election day. The Republicans will elect five out of seven representatives and the Democrats will elect Senator William Moran. Interest is taken in the fight for county commissioner.

John J. Bryant, candidate for county commissioner, is running ahead of his ticket.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 7.—Election day is more like Sunday. The weather is the best ever experienced on a November election day. The prospect is for a very light vote, for the reason that no contest is presented from the local standpoint. In precinct A, ward 8, only 90 votes were cast at 11 a. m., and this is a fair example of the others.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The early morning vote here was light, owing to a lack of special interest in most of the wards. The contest for representative in the Fifth Bristol district resulted in a good attendance at the polls in the three wards making up that district. The Democrats of Taunton are organized for the first time in several years, but the city will probably go very strongly Republican.

The vote in this city will be lighter than usual, though Captain William R. Black, for county commissioner, is polling a very heavy vote and his majority will be large. The contest for Third representative being a triangular one, Donovan, Democrat, is quite likely to be given his third term.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Fine weather prevails and indications favor a good vote. The chief interest is centered in the representative contests, as no one dares predict what figure the Social-Democrats will cut. In the Tenth representative district there is a lively contest between Garfield and Hazard, Republicans, and Hancock and Smith, Democrats. Hancock was a member of the last legislature and his friends say he will be elected. The Social-Democrats have candidates in each of the three districts.

The indications at 2 o'clock are that an exceptionally large vote for an off year will be cast. The Social Democrats are working hard to make a good showing. In Representative Estes's old district, the Ninth, the vote is largely in excess of last year.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7.—Notwithstanding the almost perfect weather, as well as the fact that one of the hottest local fights in the history of the city was in progress, the voting here during the early morning hours was not heavy, and apparently not more than usual interest was being taken in today's election. The principal issue to be decided by the voters of this city today is the acceptance or rejection of a new city charter, and it was expected that an exceptionally large vote would be polled. An increase in the enthusiasm was looked for as the closing hour drew near.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 7.—The election is proceeding very quietly in Lowell, the main interest centering in the representative contests. The Democrats are making a great effort to elect five representatives, and many express the belief that they will succeed. There is a hot contest for senator in the Sixth Middlesex district. Lieutenant Gardner W. Pearson is the Democratic nominee, and Charles H. Hanson is opposing him. The district is strongly Republican, but it is predicted that the vote today will be very close.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 7.—The weather is clear and cool and the vote will undoubtedly be the largest ever polled in this city. At the opening of the polls in every ward, at 6:30 this morning, there were lines waiting to vote and the morning voting exceeded all regards. The Republicans have scores of teams at work and are confident of a clean sweep, although the Social-Democrats claim the same sort of victory.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 7.—A heavy vote was polled during the noon hour. Bryant, the Democratic candidate for county commissioner, is receiving a large Republican vote, owing to the intense feeling on the Fairhaven bridge issue and antagonism to the present county board. O'Neil, Democrat, claims to be elected in the Seventh representative district. The vote is probably close. Representative Bullock's chances for re-election in the Eighth district are considered good.

MELROSE, Mass., Nov. 7.—Charles H. Adams, Republican, was elected representative for the Thirty-first Middlesex district today by acclamation.

Elsewhere in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7.—The municipal election here today is progressing slowly. The weather is all that could be desired, but there are no issues and a very light vote is expected all over the city. Mayor Baker, Democrat, will be re-elected.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 7.—It is an ideal election day. The weather is perfect and the voters are pouring out in large numbers. Everything points to a larger vote being cast today than at the election a year ago. Both the Republicans and Democrats are confident of success. The result will probably be close, but viewed from a conservative point the advantage points to John J. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for mayor.

In the city of Central Falls, the election of Eastwood Eastwood, Republican candidate for mayor, appears to be a certainty.

WOONSOCKET, Nov. 7.—The mayoralty election is progressing quietly, so much so that politicians declare it to be the quietest ever known here. The weather is doing its share towards getting out the vote, and both parties are doing systematic work. The result will be close, both sides being confident of winning. Mayor Greene, the Democratic candidate for re-election, is particularly anxious to win, as his stand on the free-silver question makes that an issue, and he is believed to have an eye on the gubernatorial nomination again next spring. William S. Hopkins, the Republican candidate, was defeated last year by Mayor Greene, but bases his hopes of victory on a united party and his opponent's prominence as a bi-metallic adherent.

In Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Election day in the state of Pennsylvania opened under excellent weather conditions, which promised to continue all day. The polls opened at 7 a.m. and will close at 7 p. m. During the early hours in this city a light vote generally was polled and but little interest was manifested in the election. Throughout the state, where Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, and William T. Creasy, his Democratic opponent, had made their strongest bid for support, considerably more interest was shown.

In Philadelphia the people were voting today on the question of authorizing a $12,000,000 loan for the improvement of the water supply. The indications were that the loan would be authorized.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—The heaviest fog of the year operated against the early voters and the morning vote was lighter than usual. Very little interest was manifested in the state election and it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the Republicans would have a regular off-year majority in Allegheny county.

In New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Reports received at the headquarters of both par-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Fall Woolens.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
218 Thames Street.
Telephone.

Best Goods. Least Money.

THE RICHARDSON CO'S

No. "83"

—AND—

"Postoffice Square"

FIVE CENT CIGARS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—OF—

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

Just a few more ladies'

Franklin Bicycles

Left, Former price $35.
Price now, while they last,

$20.

COME TO ME WHEN YOU WANT

REPAIRING DONE.

B. J. FOY,
378 Thames Street, Newport.
TELEPHONE 335-4.

SORRY HE CAN'T VOTE.

Vice President Hobart's Strength Gradually Failing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Vice President Hobart was still alive this morning, but growing weaker. Dr. Newton did not give out any official bulletin but when seen about 8 o'clock said:

"The Vice President's night was not a restful one. He did not get as much sleep as was hoped. His restlessness and lack of sleep during the critical hours of the night offset the good effect of the day yesterday, which was the best in a week."

When asked how the Vice President's heart was Dr. Newton replied that it was growing weaker gradually. Dr. Newton said the Vice President had taken very little nourishment but his mind was in a fairly good condition. It was impossible to say how long the Vice President might last.

Vice President Hobart was unusually bright and cheerful during the forenoon. He sat up for some time and took considerable nourishment. Mr. Hobart expressed a desire to vote and was sorry he could not cast a ballot.

CLOSE TO CAVITE.

Battle with Filipinos Watched from a Vessel's Deck.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A special to the Tribune from Seattle says: Government transport Garonne, which arrived yesterday from Manila, brings advices to October 7. As the Garonne was leaving the Philippines the officers stood on the decks of the vessel and watched a battle between American soldiers and Filipinos two and a half miles back from Cavite. The insurgents had approached so near to the scene of Dewey's famous fight that the marines were landed from the warships in the morning and were out on the firing line at noon. The Manila papers print long accounts of the arrival of Aguinaldo's peace envoys, who maintain an exclusive attitude and wear magnificent uniforms, as if to emphasize their importance.

IN FAVOR OF THE GARRISON.

Fighting Daily at Mafeking, and a Force on the Way for Its Relief.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 7. A despatch from Kuruman, dated Friday, November 3, says a dispatch rider arrived there from Mafeking that morning announcing that Colonel Baden-Powell had captured a number of mules and horses. Fighting was occurring daily at Mafeking; all, it was added, in favor of the garrison. Natives report that Colonel Plumer's force from Fort Tuli is working its way from Rhodesia to relieve Mafeking.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, November 6, Hesperia, from Naples.

Hamburg, November 6, Bulgaria, from New York.

Gibraltar, November 6, Aller, from New York.

Antwerp, November 6, Kensington, from New York.

Liverpool, November 6, Philadelphia, from Boston.

Up-to-Date Music!

DANCE OR CONCERT.

Howard Orchestra.

NEWPORT MILITARY BAND,
HARRY K. HOWARD LEADER.
172 Spring Street. P. O. Box 115.

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Full line of

Sponges, Toilet Requisites

And Mineral Waters.

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EVERY MAN

Should see our collection of fall and winter clothing before purchasing. There is everything here that people of good taste desire—nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell. We make it a point to do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT."

Men's Suits, from $5 to $20.
Men's Overcoats, from $7.50 to $28.
Men's Trousers, from $1.50 to $7.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 THAMES ST. 208

G. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors complete Submitted upon application.

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NEWPORT.

THE BEE HIVE.

Opened Today!

100 NEW

GOLF CAPES

In choice and pretty styles, from $6.98 to $18 each.

ALSO 25 NEW

Heavy Cloth Capes,

From $4.75 to $15 each.

50 NEW

Silk and Wool Plaid Waists

JUST RECEIVED.

This Morning's News.

CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH.

British Cavalry Charge the Boers Manœuvring Outside Ladysmith.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1. Afternoon.—A despatch from Ladysmith says that Thursday afternoon the British cavalry charged the Boers while the latter were manœuvring south of the town, and cut their way through them. A long Tom posted on Bulwin hill shelled the town, but little damage was done. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Hopeworth's hill out of action.

The enemy at Grobler's Kloof engaged a company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and brisk firing occurred on both sides. An armored train, with 60 infantrymen on board, drew the enemy's fire, enabling the volunteers to make headquarters safely. The military are eulogized for their timely help to the volunteers.

BOERS LOST 800 MEN.

Driven Back to Their Camp at Tatham's Farm.

ESCOURT, Natal, Nov. 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A messenger who has just arrived from Ladysmith reports that heavy fighting occurred Thursday around that place, the hottest engagement being on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State side of Bester's. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured.

The fighting was resumed yesterday (Friday), the Boers firing from Nodwathshana hill, near Pepworth's farm. Again they were driven back, with loss, on their camp.

A large Boer force, with artillery, under John Wessels, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, locating on the Woodhouse, Pieriones and Langverach farms, facing Bester's, and a small command is now encamped facing the south side of Pieters station, commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieters station and have burned the wooden portions. No damage has yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact. The messenger says he heard that the Boers would be in Colenso to-day, and that the volunteers were leaving.

Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Maritzburg, when there is no need for it. The Natal naval corps, with guns, will return to Maritzburg today to reassure the inhabitants.

Nov. 3 (Delayed in transmission).—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon, the enemy tried to cut off our outposts. The Durban light infantry, under Lieutenant Molyeneux, and a force of Dublin Fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts, and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving 12 dead. Twenty Boer horses were killed, and the others stampeded.

The chief motive for the withdrawal, however, was that the long range guns of the Boers had made the position untenable. No orders were received for retirement.

When the retirement was in progress, Natal volunteers at Port Wylie with great difficulty brought away their nine-pounder in the dark.

The Boers shelled Colenso camp at dawn today, being apparently unaware of the evacuation. They looted the stores, but did not harm the bridges, saying that they would want the railway themselves. The women and children here are crowding the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

FIRST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Autonomous Government Established in the Island of Negros.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—At Bacolo, in the island of Negros, the first autonomous government of the Filipinos was established today. General Smith, governor of the island of Negros, administered the oath of office to the judge of the supreme court, who in turn swore in the governor, three judges, 12 councilmen, the auditor and the secretary of the interior. The natives of the entire island attended the ceremony. The officers from Iloilo were also present.

There have been three days' feasting in celebration of the new government, and the first anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards to the Negros revolutionists. It ended with a ball in the government house tonight. American flags were displayed in the village. The celebration consisted of horse racing and other sports, music, religious functions and an illumination. The ball tonight attracted the wives of the wealthy planters, and there was as great a display of rich costumes and costly jewels as would be seen at a similar affair in America or Europe.

Elections were held October 2, the number of votes cast being 5,218. There were 40 candidates for the various offices. Senor Melecio Severino was elected governor, receiving 1,395 votes. Senor Jaime received 1,277 votes. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Colonel Miner welcomed the officials on behalf of the United States. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Negros leads in the van of civic government in the Philippines. Your honor lies in adding a new star to freedom's day."

General Smith during a speech which he delivered, said: "Your future promises as brightly as Japan's, which, today, is recognized as among the civilized nations of the world."

Senor Severino, in replying, said that the best thing for the future of Negros was the continuance of close relations with the United States.

General Smith then announced the granting of freedom to the political prisoners in commemoration of the event.

General Hughes, in command at Iloilo, telephoned a congratulatory speech over the Eastern cable, from that place.

General Smith, in an interview, remarked that it was of the utmost importance that the Filipinos should be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. The gravest danger, he said, threatening a peaceful administration, was intrigue among the insular politicians, and he declared that the United States government must for years keep control of the Filipinos, in order to prevent such conditions from existing.

The members of the Sixth infantry, which is divided into 30 garrisons throughout the island of Negros, are undergoing great hardships.

A recently organized revolutionary movement has been discovered in northern Negros, and the leaders have been forced to withdraw to Panay. A number of bandits, under the leadership of Papa Isio, a religious charlatan, have been driven into the mountains, but it is expected that they will give more trouble. A force of 20 native soldiers, armed with Springfield rifles, are helping the Americans, and are found to be valuable as scouts.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

Four Others Captured by Colombian Forces.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 6.—Colombian advices just received here describe the pursuit of insurgent convoy steamers and the engagement by Colombian cruiser Hercules, under General Rodriquez, accompanied by steamer Columbia, having troops on board.

The insurgent steamer Draga was rammed and sunk and four smaller ones were captured after a sanguinary fight. Then the Cisneros, with the surviving insurgents, escaped into Rio Blanco. The insurgents lost 20 men. The loss of the steamers is regarded as a severe blow to the insurgent cause.

ALLEN ELECTED.

Will Occupy Reed's Old Place in the House.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—The First district of Maine's seat in Congress, recently vacated by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, will be occupied the next session by Hon. Amos L. Allen of Alfred. In a special election, today, he was elected by a majority within about 10 votes of that received by Mr. Reed a year ago. Returns from five cities and 45 of the 46 towns in the district give Mr. Allen 12,278 and his opponent, Hon. Luther F. McKinney of Bridgton, 7,621, a Republican majority of 4,67. The remaining town, which had not been heard from up to 10 o'clock tonight, is the little inland town of Dayton, in York county, which, in the last Congressional election, gave a Democratic majority of 29.

The size of Mr. Allen's majority is a surprise to his most enthusiastic supporters. The fact that it was a special election, in an off year, and that only one office was to be filled, and taking into consideration the bad condition of the roads in the back towns, made it seem probable that the vote would be exceedingly light and that Mr. Allen would receive far less majority than Mr. Reed.

The total vote was about 15 per cent less than the vote cast for Congressman in 1898, but the Democratic falling off was proportionately much greater than the Republican. This was particularly true of York county, which rallied to Mr. Allen's support more loyally than did Cumberland.

In his speeches during the campaign Mr. Allen has repeatedly declared his indorsement of President McKinley's action in suppressing the rebellion in the Philippines, while the Democratic nominee denounced the imperialistic policy of the administration. The tariff question was also under discussion during the brief campaign. Candidate McKinney was practically alone on the stump, while Mr. Allen had the assistance of Senator Frye, Congressman Boutelle and Congressman Littlefield.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. Joseph A. Peckham has returned from a deer hunting trip in New Hampshire.

Mr. George W. Smith was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Robert Patterson entertained the Paradise Reading Club this afternoon.

Frank Espinola has leased his cottage on Peckham avenue and rented a tenement of Mr. George Irish on Fayal street.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel and her daughter are visiting in Newport.

Mrs. William G. Gifford entertained a family party Sunday.

Miss Susie Littlefield of Tiverton was guest of Miss Kate L. Durfee, Sunday.

Mr. John Brown and Mrs. Brown of Providence were guests from Saturday until Monday of Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Caroline Anthony.

The funeral of Felicia, the two-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pierce, was held yesterday, Rev. E. S. Hammond of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiating.

Mrs. Henry I. Stoddard, who has been very ill at her mother's home in Providence and was reported better last week, is prostrated again.

Mrs. Annie Popple of Bristol Ferry has returned from a two weeks' visit to her friend, Miss Sarah E. Roberts of Settuate.

Miss Hattie Wheeler of Bristol Ferry, who has been suffering from anaemia for a long time, is somewhat improved in health. She has gone for a month to the northern part of Massachusetts and will visit friends in Fitchburg, Lancaster and Marlboro before her return.

Miss Bertha Hicks has secured the position of principal of the Drownville grammar school.

BIG AMERICAN FLEET IN EASTERN WATERS.

President McKinley's determination to protect the commerce of the United States when the dismemberment of China shall take place is evidenced by the unusually strong fleet of warships at Manila. As previously stated, this government has demanded that the powers participating in the partition of the Chinese empire shall furnish written guarantees that all treaty rights of the United States now existing shall in future be respected, and that the "open door" shall exist at every port. It is only upon this condition that the United States will consent to the change.

President McKinley and his cabinet have considered the Chinese situation for some time, and as a result the fleet of warships at Manila has been gradually increased. The warships of the United States now in the Philippine waters or under orders thither are the Oregon, Baltimore, Charleston, Bennington, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Albany, Newark, Concord, Helena, Wheeling, Yorktown, Princeton, Petrel, Castine, Monadnock, Monterey, Bancroft, Marietta, Machias, Monocacy, Badger, supply ships Zafiro, Celtic and Culgoa, refrigerator ship Glacier, distilling ship Iris, collier Alexander.

To the above must be added the following Spanish vessels which were captured, purchased or raised by the American forces: The Manila, Calloa, Pampanga, Paranaque, Samar, Catanauanes, Leyte, Albay, Panay, Mariveles, Mariveles, Mindoro, Vasco, Guardoqui, Urdaneta, Balusan, Mindanao, Barcelo, El Cano, Pethelito, Rapido, Sureste, Ondina, Don Juan de Austria, Isle de Cuba and Isla de Luzon.

Every vessel which has sailed for Philippine waters has taken a full complement of ammunition and a supply for the vessels already on the station. The idea of sending the warships there is not to make a display, but simply to have them in readiness if it should become necessary. The heavier class of ships now at Manila are unnecessary, and practically useless for work in blockading, as it is impossible for them to go into the bays and estuaries to capture filibustering expeditions.

There are many who yet believe Admiral Dewey's famous message, "For political reasons, send Oregon," was to give the administration an opportunity to send this heavy battleship to the far East without exciting comment or suspicion.

As has already been stated, it is not the intention of the United States to seize territory in China except as a last resort, when it becomes apparent that the "open door" guarantees will not be forthcoming from Russia, France and Germany.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Mrs. Amy E. Wood, who is one of the four original Daughters of the Revolution now living in this state, observed her ninety-fourth birthday at her home at Greene Station Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Wood was recently made a member of Pawtucket Chapter, and the members of the chapter and the friends of "Granny" Wood, the name by which she is affectionately known in the immediate vicinity of her home, prepared to celebrate her birthday in a manner befitting her age and the distinction accorded her. Early in the day the guests began to arrive, and by the middle of the afternoon the spacious house, not long ago built near the venerable cottage in which Mrs. Wood lived until about a month ago, was filled with relatives and friends. Four generations of the family were present, and at the dinner in the afternoon the members of the party were seated at the tables in the order of their age and relationship, "Granny," of course, having the place of honor.

Nearly half the building used for generating gas on North Main street, near Kelly's bridge, Warren, was destroyed by the explosion of gas yesterday. The part destroyed was composed of brick, 20 feet in breadth, and occupied the entire street front of the building. The section was entirely demolished by the explosion, the bricks being blown into the street, and some of them breaking the glass in the windows of a tenement some 10 rods distant. Axel Carlson and Patrick Splain, two employes who were in the building at the time, but did not happen to be in or near the part of the structure where the explosion occurred, were knocked down and both sustained cuts and bruises about the face and head. The combustible material in the debris immediately caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by the fire department. An Italian peddler who was passing at the time in his vehicle was struck by the flying bricks and slightly injured. Several children who were playing in the street in the vicinity were knocked down by the concussion, but were not injured.

The unveiling of memorial tablets at the South Kingstown High School Wednesday afternoon to the memory of Hon. Rowland Hazard and E. Mott Robinson, father of Mrs. Hetty Green, the wealthiest woman in America, both of whom were friends of the institution, will be a notable affair, as the program includes addresses by President Faunce of Brown University and Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley Female College. Miss Hazard also holds the position of trustee of the high school.

Work will be started immediately in constructing two piers on the water front at Providence, midway between the city dock and Harbor Junction pier. These piers are to be built on tide flowed lands recently bought by William M. Harris, and will be used for his lumber trade.

After nearly two years of effort, Superintendent Keene of the state hospital for the insane at Cranston will soon be able to separate the men who work on the farm, and who are among the most trustworthy of the hospital inmates, from the others. The construction of a dormitory for the farm gang has been begun. The building, which is to cost $5,000, will be finished by January. Farm labor has been found to be beneficial to some of the insane at the state hospital, and of the large number of inmates there, it has always been easy to secure enough to till the acres belonging in the hospital reservation. The farm itself has an important place in the economy of the institution, for most of the vegetables used by the inmates are raised there, and fresh fruits and vegetables are regarded as important parts of the diet of the insane.

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SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. outside send to us and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight, C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay Special Offer Price $15.50 your freight agent and freight charges. Machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue. But $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.
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THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1899 style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Irish Cover Cloth; full length, double breasted, Sagger velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed seams. Suitable for both rain or thereafter, and guaranteed GREATEST VALUE ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats from $5.00 to $10.00, write for FREE SAMPLE BOOK No. 90K. Address
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WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A FEROCIOUS FIGHTER.

A Full-Grown Swordfish is a Formidable Monster to Encounter.

A full-grown swordfish is a formidable enemy to encounter upon the open sea, and the danger to wooden ships from these fierce creatures is so great that attacks by swordfish are included by insurance companies among sea risks.

The power of the sword when the fish are infuriated is demonstrated by well-authenticated cases where they have pierced the sides of vessels, projecting their weapons through the copper sheathing and several inches of planks. In the British museum there is exhibited a heavy beam of a vessel pierced by the sword of one of these creatures. The swordfish struck the ship when at sea with such force that the sword could not be removed without chopping up the plank, and the latter was taken from the old craft and preserved in the museum as a curious specimen of the power of these creatures.

In this country there are regular sword-fish-hunters, and they go about their work with the same care and preparation that a land hunter would if about to engage with a lion in his native jungle. The game is fully as dangerous to hunt and as uncertain of capture.

Without any cause whatever the swordfish will sometimes turn on a vessel and attack it with savage ferocity. Old fishermen say that it is seized with temporary insanity, and attacks whatever appears in its neighborhood. The large man-eating sharks are its worst enemies, but when seized with a fit of anger the swordfish does not hesitate to attack the largest shark.

Some terrible battles have taken place between these savage monsters of the deep. The shark endeavors to seize its adversary in its huge jaws, and the swordfish, with equal desperation, attempts to deliver a heavy blow with its weapon in some vital part of the shark.

These conflicts terminate variously. While the sharks have been caught with parts of the swordfish in their stomachs others have been found floating upon the surface of the sea pierced through and through with the weapons of their smaller antagonists. In some instances the two have been found floating together, the swordfish hopelessly struggling to withdraw the sword from the body of its dead enemy.

Usually, however, the large sharks come out victors and devour the swordfish, but when the latter attain to 12 or 15 feet in length, as they sometimes do, they are practically the king of the sea. They never hesitate to attack whales, and by repeatedly stabbing these animals generally retire from the combat victorious.

Old fishermen hunt them along the southern Atlantic coast both for their flesh, which is highly palatable, and to protect the schools of mackerel and bluefish from their ravages. They are very fond of these choice fish, and they congregate in numbers where schools of either mackerel or bluefish are feeding. They rush among the small fish and strike right and left with their swords until they have killed dozens of them. Then they proceed to devour them at their leisure, and later follow up the same schools for another meal. Sometimes they strike the large bluefish with such force that they throw them up into the air, cutting them in two with one fell stroke.

The swordfish hunters know the habits and peculiar ways of their victims, and they take advantage of every weakness of the enemy to prevent unnecessary danger. The pursuit of the creatures is exciting because of the peril of it, and in this respect it partakes more of the nature of a chase on land for large game.

The fish is very alert and always quick in its motions, and the uncertainty of its actions makes it doubly difficult to capture. The sight of an approaching boat might anger the creature so that it would fly at the craft furiously, or, again, it might take no notice of it, or flee quickly from it.

On quiet days when the ocean is smooth the swordfish loves to come to the surface and swim slowly along, with a portion of its body out of the water. Hunters consequently catch sight of the prey when it is some distance off, and if a light breeze is blowing the vessel can sail down upon the fish with ease.

Apparently the creature is very sleepy and contemplative at times, for it takes no notice of the boat until it touches its body. The hunter takes his position in the front of the schooner, with a small harpoon in his hand, and waits for his chance. The boat approaches within eight or 10 feet of the slowly moving fish. The harpoon is not thrown exactly, but is pushed forward with a sudden jerk of the long handle, so that the head strikes the animal close to the back fin. The pole is withdrawn by the harpooner, but the head remains in the fish.

Immediately the latter darts forward, terrified at the blow, and the long line is run out as fast as possible. The sailors, meanwhile, have transferred the other end into a small boat and in this they hurriedly place themselves.

If the swordfish simply swims straight ahead, pulling the boat behind him, there is little risk of danger, for in a very short time he becomes exhausted and dies. Then the creature is drawn up alongside the schooner, and hauled on deck by a tackle.

But a large swordfish is no coward, and even when its death blow has been received it will not always weaken and run away. It very frequently turns angrily and savagely upon its enemy, and offers battle until the last breath.

Sometimes it attacks the schooner, and again the small boat. In either instance, the onslaught is dangerous. With a blow that is tremendous it will strike the vessel, often sending her back to the harbor leaky and half full of water. If it attacks the small boat, it not only drives a hole clean through it, but sometimes it impales one of the hunters upon its sword. The boat begins to sink immediately, and the men have to scramble in the water for life.

When the swordfish strikes the small boat it sends its weapon through the woodwork, and if the hunters are quick enough they break it off with a blow from the oar. In this way the fish is made helpless and can easily be handled.

When deprived of its only weapon the creature can be conquered by a swimmer in the water. Its savage nature also seems suddenly to die away when the sword is off or broken. It is doubtful if the sword ever grows again, and the creature when it escapes must spend a forlorn and helpless life ever afterward. It becomes a victim to the mackerel and tiger sharks, who look upon the swordfish as the most delicate sea food.

The fish has a long, lithe, muscular body, with fins snugly fitting into grooves, and is perfectly adapted in every way for the most rapid movements in the water. Its velocity when swimming at full speed is said to be equal to that of a swivel shot, and the shock is as dangerous in its effects as that of a heavy artillery projectile.

With its tremendous speed it can outrun the swiftest shark, although the latter are fast swimmers, and in battling with these creatures it manoeuvres all around them, to the great bewilderment of the latter. Usually it will strike the shark a dozen times in as many different places before it is destroyed by its heavier enemy.—[New London Day.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c. and 25c.

HOW ROYAL WOMEN DRESS.

The Princess of Wales has taught her daughters to dress well since their advent into society, although as growing girls their garments were Quaker-like in material and make. The lively and pretty Princess Charles of Denmark is, however, the only one of the three who cares in the least for a brave display of finery, the Duchess of Fife and the Princess Victoria of Wales being usually as quietly gowned as is consistent with their exalted station, and being never so happy as when arrayed in the most inconspicuous of tailor-made dresses—conspicuous, nevertheless, for their quite wonderful smartness of cut, and the perfect, slim grace of the figures they cover.

The Duchess of York was, in her girlhood, considered somewhat dowdy, but then means were limited at White Lodge, and the young princess thought more of the good she could do for her neighbors than the garments in which she herself should be clad. Since her marriage she has, of course, occupied a wholly different position, and she dresses accordingly, invariably with the greatest elegance and good taste. She is bright-looking rather than beautiful, and she has the family tendency to embonpoint, but she has not, as the Duchess of York, been unsuccessful in maintaining the high standard in dress set by her perennially young and lovely mother-in-law.

The Duchess of Albany has, of course, been obliged to dress as a widow since her husband's death, as the queen is extremely strict upon this point. Of late years, and at exceptional times, such as the Diamond Jubilee festivities, her happy-faced, plump Royal Highness has been permitted to don the garb of comparatively modified woe, and has evinced a rather pretty taste, a little bit offset by her German matronliness of form, and her want of what is commonly called "style." The Duchess of Connaught is inclined to be indiscriminate in her choice of a wardrobe, and lacks the distinction that is known as putting on and carrying one's clothes well.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, like her sister, the Princess of Wales, has always dressed exquisitely and in the richest materials. The wife of the reigning czar is obliged, for reasons of state, to be both carefully and expensively robed; but she finds little evident pleasure in splendor, and wears her clothes somewhat listlessly, her lack of interest taking much from the imperial effect.

The Empress Frederick of Germany—the mother of the kaiser, and the first-born child of the queen—both before and since her widowhood, was characterized by a want of proper pride in her garbing, and is now to be seen in weeds that would be despised by the ordinary middle class "relict." The Empress of Germany is reputed to be the worst dressed woman of her rank, or of ranks many degrees lower, in Europe, although she spends probably as much money as those who present a more admired aspect to the world. In a differing way, she cares as little for pomp and circumstance as her neighbor of Russia. She is a good German frau, the best of wives and mothers and housekeepers, and the very antithesis of her ever-restless lord.

The Queen of Portugal dresses well and shows her clothes to advantage, being the handsomest sovereign of her generation. The young Queen of Holland is said to be the most economical of all sovereigns in the matter of dress.

The Queen of Italy, who was once exceedingly handsome, but who has grown coarse-looking with years, as is the way of southern women, has, or had, the reputation of being the most extravagant woman on earth in the matter of personal adornment. She has scarcely ever worn anything but white, but has, within recent days, become impressed with the fact that she is too old for such exclusiveness. There is a pretty story told of how, when she confided her fears on the subject to the king, his gallant reply was to have a box forwarded from Paris containing several newly fashioned and magnificent dresses, all of them white. This queen's daughter-in-law, the dark-haired Princess of Naples—who will doubtless one day be queen herself—is also speedily acquiring a name as a tasteful dresser.

Another royal lady whose taste in dress and whose beauty were once the talk of Europe, and who has changed sadly, is the ex-Empress Eugenie of France. At one time she spent more money upon her frocks than would have sufficed to feed half the poor of Paris, and like Marie Antoinette before her, she contributed not a little by her extravagance to the downfall of the French empire. In those days, poor woman, she was a being worth dressing finely, and worth traveling far to see. Widowed, dethroned, exiled and childless, she is never seen now except in all the trappings of deepest woe, and is said to wear black garments even for her underwear.—[New York Home Journal.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Constancy is the chimera of love.—[Vauvenargues.

Breakfast.

Fruit.

Wheatlet and Cream.

Shirred Eggs. Baked Potatoes. Rice Cakes.

Coffee.

Luncheon.

Broiled Oysters. Tomato Sauce.

Parker House Rolls.

Baked Apples.

Dinner.

Cream of Pearl Barley.

Rump of Beef.

Stewed Celery. Potato Croquettes. Lettuce Salad.

Pears with Rice a la Condee.

Garni of Carrots in Olives. Scrape and wash four good carrots, cut the red part either with a root knife, vegetable scoop or cutter into various shapes as olives, small round balls, half moons; parboil, drain and prepare as follows: Boil them in water for three minutes, drain them on a sieve and place in a stewpan with an ounce of sugar, a pat of butter and a little salt; moisten with a pint of broth consomme and set them to boil on the stove fire. When they are done, boil them down quickly to a glaze and use them to garnish the meat dish, or they can be boiled in the same manner whole.

The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1900 is unique in form and beautiful in design. The oval centrepiece, in high colors and enclosed in a border of flowers, represents "A Dream of Summer" and is supported on either side by an admirably executed figure piece in delicate tints. The whole is delightful in sentiment and in general effect. Larger than any of the Companion's previous calendars, it is equally acceptable as a work of art. As an ornament to the home it will take a prominent place.

THE FIGHT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 27.—The Natal Mercury relates an incident of the battle at Elandslaagte. The fire of the British guns was getting too hot for the Boers. Eight Boers suddenly ran forward out of cover, and coolly opened fire on the Imperial Light Horse, evidently for the purpose of drawing the British fire while their companions changed their position. Seven of the eight men were instantly killed.—[Press despatch.

Thunder of hoofs and a bugle's cry,
And down thro' the veldt came the British horse—
Down with a rush on the burgher ranks
With a whirlwind's sudden force.

Maxim and shrapnel had done their work—
Only the charge was needed now—
Only the Light Horse sweep and dash
To clear the kopje's brow.

Shouting of men and neighing of steeds,
Beating of hoofs like an angry sea,
And on, in one long wave of red,
Came England's cavalry!

An instant yet and the knoll is theirs—
An instant yet and the little band
Will be swept and whirl'd by the red simoon
Like a breath of desert sand—

When, sudden, stepped from the shelter-rocks
Eight burghers—eight in their hero might—
And there they stood, as a single man,
To meet the awful fight.

Down came the thundering mass of horse—
But see! where the eight are standing there,
Eight rifles gleam, eight rifles flash
Red death upon the air!

Ah, little thought they—eight mortal men—
To stay that onward surging tide
Only, for one brief moment's space,
To turn its rage aside.

To turn its rage while their comrades slipt,
(Through fate of numbers tho' not of will,)
Back to the laager, stanch and grim,
Where Joubert held the hill.

A mighty crash from the charging troop—
For the burgher eight a sheet of flame—
And, where they stood, but one was left—
Sole hostage unto Fame!

Yet now you know—yea, all men know—
That—live or die—the great Veldt breeds,
As did the Switzer crags of old,
Old Freedom's Winkelrieds;

Undaunted sons who scoff at fate,
Rough children of the Afric rand—
Yet firm as are the eternal hills
For God and native land!

—[John Jerome Rooney.

FANCIES.

Bigamy is simply an overissue of matrimonial bonds.—[Chicago News.

"Mary, don't forget to take Fido to the butcher's with you—he might steal a sausage."—[Fliegende Blätter.

Mama—The baby is learning to pronounce the names of things quite distinctly.

Papa—Yes: and in a commanding tone.—[Puck.

"Oh, Henry, don't cut your pie with a knife!"

"Eliza, you ought to be thankful I don't call for a can-opener."—[Chicago Record.

Countess (discovered by her mamma in a secret tête-à-tête with her young music teacher)—Alfred, we are lost!

Alfred—Lost? Worse yet—we are found!—[Lustige Blätter.

The wife—I wonder why little Ethel is so disobedient, John?

The husband—I don't know, my dear, unless your marrying me against your parents' wishes has something to do with it.—[Puck.

Bridget—But you can't sleep there, mum. Miss Alice said no one should occupy her bed while she's gone away, because it isn't very strong.

Alice's cousin—Oh, well, I can, because I'm a light sleeper.—[Harlem Life.

Bettie—Mamma, does Satan whisper in people's ears?

Mamma—Yes, dearie.

Bettie—Then I guess if he went to tell gran'ma anything he'd have to holler, 'cause she's so deaf, mamma.—[Chicago News.

"What's that there young man's business?" asked Mr. Parvenu.

"He's a tutor, I believe," said his wife.

"What does he teach?"

"One of them old sciences, I s'pose," answered Mrs. Parvenu. "I ain't just sure what it is, but last night Maybelle told me he was giving her some lessons in osculation."

"Well, I s'pose she's got to be educated," returned the old man. "I only hope he won't charge no fancy price for his lessons."—[Chicago Post.

POPULARITY OF THE FEZ.

The fez is of Grecian origin, but it is worn among the Moslems with a much improved style. The original looseness of the fez and the too bulky tassel have been discarded and the cap is generally now lined with finely worked-out reed or mat—a Turkish innovation which has been adopted by others, the Egyptian and Soudanese soldiers excepted.

The town of Fez, in Morocco, gives its name to the cap, which is manufactured there, and the fez has some antique connection with Fezzan, in Tripoli. It is a very comfortable cap, but the continuous wearing of it brings about baldness, which is probably due to the excessive perspiration it causes. Ottoman Greeks, Orientalized Europeans and some Asiatics adhere to the fez in Constantinople, but, unlike the Turks, who love the red-stained fez, they prefer one of a darkish color. Persians admire the plain black fez and the Russian Moslems favor course black. The vast extension of the fez from the Turks to non-Turks, particularly from co-religionists of the Turks beyond the borders of Turkey, is due, first, to the religion of the Moslem preventing him from wearing a shade to his eyes, and, secondly, because the Turk is looked upon by Moslems as the "defender of the faith."

A turban generally consists of from eight to 10 yards of cloth and is, as a rule, worn only by emaums, or Moslem priests; those who made the hadj or pilgrimage to Mecca, among theological students and by a few Asiatic tribes. Turbans are also made of silk, and the colored turbans of the British Indian soldiers, together with their red uniforms, all contribute to give the army a most pleasing and warlike appearance. Among Moslems, those who are attired in green turbans claim to be descendants of the prophet, but since the color of the Islamic banner is also green, green turbans have become fashionable among the orthodox. Indeed, a green turban is merely an external signification of the devotee being a Mohammedan, such as the affix "Muhammed" to the proper name of a person (universally) and also to the proper name of a place in Turkey, as well as most of the Syed affixes in India.—[Saturday Review.

PERSONALS.

....Mrs. Mary Banks, widow of General Banks, has just celebrated her eightieth birthday at her home in Waltham, Mass.

....The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, over Mr. H. H. Asquith, former secretary of state for the home department.

....Rev. Dr. John Snyder, pastor of the Messiah Unitarian church of St. Louis for many years, has accepted a call from the Wellesley Hill church, Wellesley, Mass. The installation service will be held November 22.

....Professor Archibald Coolidge of the history department of Harvard College and his father have given the college library a collection of 10,000 volumes bearing on the crusades in the Latin East. Part of the collection, 5,000 in addition, duplicates of some of those given to Harvard, will be sold in Paris and the proceeds used for the purchase of new books.

....Mr. Amos L. Allen, elected to succeed Speaker Reed in Congress, is 62 years of age, a Bowdoin College classmate of Mr. Reed, was 12 years clerk of courts in York county, represented his town in the legislature one term, held a government clerkship in Washington many years, was at one time a special pensions examiner, and during the service of Mr. Reed as Speaker of the House was his private secretary.

THE FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

An unexplained feature of the introduction of free rural delivery in West Chester County, Penn., is that the fourth-class offices in the territory covered by the system have not been affected one iota by it. When the service was established it was confidently believed that it would absorb the business of the small offices, and in course of time they would drop out of existence. Strange to relate, notwithstanding the rural carriers are collecting and delivering an average of nearly 40,000 pieces of mail matter per month, the reports of the fourth-class postmasters to the department show that their cancellation of stamps is as great as it was before free rural delivery was put in operation. A representative of the department made the rounds of all the country offices to discover the cause of this condition of affairs, but when he returned he was as much in the dark as ever. The department is greatly puzzled over it. No star routes have been discontinued, and only two fourth-class offices have ceased to exist. The cost of the service for nine months has been $1,800, and in that time 119,668 pieces of mail matter were collected. It is proposed now to give the county two daily deliveries. A carrier on the rural service who handles 3,000 pieces a month is regarded by the postal authorities as doing fairly well, and the carriers in West Chester have handled an average of 5,099 pieces a month for nine months.

THOUSANDS OF REQUESTS

For Free Bottles

Are received by the manufacturers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and upon strict investigation it has been found that no less than 91 per cent. of those receiving trial bottles have been so helped by the Remedy sent, that they have bought large sized bottles at their druggists.

There is no doubt that Favorite Remedy is the very best medicine known for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. The manufacturers are prepared to send free trial bottles postpaid to all those who will write, giving their full name and postoffice address, to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mention the Newport Daily News.

Put some of your urine in a glass tumbler; if in 24 hours it has a sediment, or a milky, cloudy condition; if it is pale or discolored, ropy or stringy, you need a good medicine, and Favorite Remedy is the best one you can take. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate especially at night; scalding burning pain in passing water, staining of your linen by the urine and inability to hold it. Also the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whiskey or beer.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

MILLINERY.

Pattern Hats
AND BONNETS.

M. E. Tobin, 46 & 48 Washington Square.

FALL AND WINTER

Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

G. H. KIRBY, - 86 Broadway.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PATTERN

Hats and Bonnets.

N. L. MASON, - 18 BROADWAY.

If you intend to
PAINT
This spring try
H. W. John's Liquid Paint.

The Best and Most Economical Paint for All Purposes.

FOR SALE BY

A. Hammett, Lumber and Hardware, 321 THAMES STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

TRIAL WEEK FREE!

We will give a free trial week in our school, to anyone contemplating a Business, or Shorthand and Typewriting Course. We are certain that we have the school that will satisfy wide-awake young people, and we solicit the closest investigation from any who may be interested. After attending the school a week, the pupil may withdraw, if not desirous of continuing. Evening School Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Apply to

NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
4 Washington Square.

School for Dancing.

Oakland Hall, South Portsmouth.

MRS. J. M. ELDREDGE'S CLASS WILL REOPEN FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York, offers her services as

Instructress in Piano and German!

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street. Refers to former patrons in Newport and New York.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Woonsocket

Young Man Cured of Indigestion.

SEMIT TABLETS, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL REMEDY

Cured Him, and Semit Tablets Will Cure You.

This is the experience of Edgar L. Arnold, one of the best known young men in the hustling city of Woonsocket, R. I. There is nothing particularly strange about it. There are perhaps thousands upon thousands of others suffering just as he did, but they have not yet found relief, because they never tried Semit Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy. Here is what Mr. Arnold says in a letter:

Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from indigestion, was annoyed by the belching of gas, and experienced frequent pains in the stomach, as well as great distress after eating. I saw Semit Tablets advertised and I bought some to try them. To my surprise and gratification, I found that they helped me immediately, and I have continued their use until now I am comparatively free from indigestion and the other troubles from which I suffered. I can honestly recommend Semit Tablets to those who suffer as I did. Yours truly,
EDGAR L. ARNOLD.
Woonsocket, R. I., June 3, 1899.

Semit Tablets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c, 60c. Refuse substitutes.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

For the very best quality
—OF—
Hay, Straw,
Corn, Meal, Oats and Feed
GO TO
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
Commercial Wharf. (Telephone Connection).

Hay, Grain and Straw, Salt, etc.

D. Shanahan, Commercial Wharf.

Morrow Coaster and Brake

Put in any wheel for $7.50.

I have removed my shop from 103 Thames street to 6 Marlboro street, where I will be pleased to serve my old customers as well as new that will favor me.

Wheels crated and shipped. Wheels stored for the winter.

All kinds of repairing, brazing and vulcanizing at lowest prices; work guaranteed.

Engines and boilers repaired, sold and exchanged.

Geo. W. Smith,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

6 MARLBORO STREET.

BLANKETS!

A special bargain in a white blanket, handsome borders, full size, at $1 per pair.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.
BRANCH OFFICE, 272 Thames St.
E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.
DOUBLE RATES FOR SUNDAY CALLS.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL!

THIS WOULD BE A SAD WORLD WITHOUT FIRE. FIRES YOU MUST HAVE, AND THEY MIGHT AS WELL BE GOOD ONES. WE HAVE THE COAL THAT MAKES THE BEST KIND OF GOOD FIRES.

Pinniger & Manchester,

311 THAMES STREET. Telephone No. 111.

Schooner Corneliushas arrived with another cargo of the celebrated

PLYMOUTH WHITE ASH COAL!

ALL SIZES.

T. Samway's, 113 Long Wharf.

Lorberry Stove Coal,

BARGE LOAD OF FRESH MINED

Lorberry Coal.

ALSO CARGO

Pittston White Ash CHESTNUT.

FOR SALE BY

Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Arctic Ice Co.

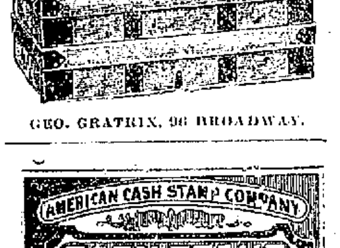
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

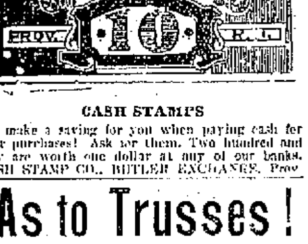
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.



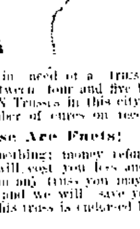
GEO. GRATRIX, 98 BROADWAY.



CASH STAMPS

We make a saving for you when paying cash for your purchases! Ask for them. Two hundred and fifty are worth one dollar at any of our banks. CASH STAMP CO., BUTLER EXCHANGE, Prov.

As to Trusses!



Are you who are in need of a truss aware that we have sold between four and five hundred of the HONEST JOHN Trusses in this city and as a result have a number of cures on record?

But These Are Facts!

A trial costs you nothing; money refunded, if not satisfactory. It will cost you less and prove more satisfactory than any truss you may get in or out of this city, and we will save you your traveling expenses. This truss is endorsed by leading physicians.

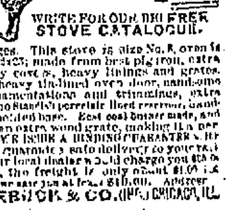
The Hub Pharmacy,

E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist,

176 Thames Street, Cor. Mary.

TELEPHONE 212-4.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you this big 325-lb. new 1900 pattern high-grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest Stove BARGAIN you ever saw or heard of, pay the FREIGHT AGENT our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order or $12.00 and freight charges.



WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep, genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove, the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address SEARS ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO, ILL.

Winter Board for Horses.

Practicing veterinary in full charge of stable. 15 acre paddock perfectly smooth and no barbed wire. Stable ventilation perfect. For further particulars apply at BATEMAN'S.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-J.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

The Eastern situation is becoming further complicated by the attitude assumed by the powers in regard to Chinese ports. Our policy has been to maintain an "open door" in the Celestial Kingdom, through which we may do our trading and carry on business. This is not satisfactory to the European governments, which propose to apportion the ports of China, taking full possession of one and another until probably all will have been occupied. In carrying out this arrangement the powers will close every port against us, unless we are willing to accept some one for which we shall assume responsibility. And so we must decide between practically having little or no trade in China and becoming partners in the dismemberment of the empire.

A few years ago this proposition would have been rejected with the utmost scorn and contempt. But now it seems to be in the line of destiny and we are not able to resist it. We must have trade in the largest empire in the world on similar terms with other nations or become a second-class industrial power. But we do not want to be partners with the great powers in the dismemberment of the empire, but we may be compelled to do so through the irresistible law of demand.

The reports from Washington indicate that the proposition is to be made formally by the Russian ambassador, and that it is an outcome of our interest as an active force in the Eastern situation. It certainly would not have been made three or four years ago, before we had launched our ship of state on such foreign seas as it is now attempted to navigate. The situation is disagreeable and dangerous; in plain words, we are compelled to accept a port on the coast or be crowded out entirely. This raises a question of the greatest possible gravity to the trade interests of the country, and it may be that the naval gathering in the distant East has reference to this view of the situation, even more largely than to the Philippine question. The mobilizing of a large fleet in Eastern waters is explained by these disclosures. Fortunately Secretary Hay has been a student of the growing complication in the far East and is thoroughly prepared to advise the President. Admiral Dewey is also a close student of the subject, and now that he is at the national capital the matter is in good hands.

FORESTRY.

The constant discussion of the question of preserving our forests is bearing fruit. A broader view of the subject is had by the people at large, and especially by those who take a long look into the future. Every now and then we hear that property is set apart for the purpose of growing forests, where 15 or 20 years ago such a thing would not have been thought of.

The Boston Transcript, in speaking of the purchase of 2,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Tolland in Massachusetts, says that it is for the establishment of extensive forest and game preserves. The purchasers are protected by a charter and have the promise of the fisheries commission of its co-operation in stocking the several lakes of the tract with fish. It is the intention not only to preserve the trees now on the purchase, but to plant new ones from time to time as more land is required. This area lies in the somewhat sidetracked portion of western Massachusetts, not contiguous to October mountain but not a great many miles from it. It has been threatened often with railroads, steam and electric, but thus far nothing has happened to check its steady lapsing into primitive conditions.

As this kind of enterprise is more and more coming into the state to absorb the waste places, it must in time come to have a distinct economic influence. Land that will not support the rural population, that is degenerating into hardback and scrub, and finally being left to fate as not worth the tillage, certainly comes upon an improvement in its fortunes when it is given over to the propagation of fish and game and the preservation of its trees by intelligent methods. This old and worn-out land will now pay better for tree raising than almost any other purpose. The soil is thin and sour, but the tree can find new sources of nourishment and in time produce a new soil. Those who can afford to wait for their crop can turn the land to better purpose than those who have each year to roax an uncertain livelihood from its exhausted tissues.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

It is already apparent that the fighting strength of the Boers has been underestimated. The country is but little known by the world at large, and so its resources for peace or war are only partially understood. It is often said that in the end Great Britain must be successful because of her superior army and her great navy. But even such superiority does not always bring victory in its train, as witness the war between England and the United States in the Revolution, and many other testimonials to that effect.

It is seen that whoever first gave out the figures showing the Boer strength at something like 25,000 fighting men either knew nothing about it or deliberately sought to mislead, for more men than that are already called into the field and have given an account of themselves. A more probably correct estimate of the forces available against Great Britain is as follows: Transvaal regulars, 35,000; artillery, 1,250; police 1,750; Orange Free State regulars, 35,000; Natal Dutch, 3,000; Rhodesian Dutch and Dutch recruits from Cape Colony, 8,000; the foreign legion comprising 4,000 Germans, 6,000 Hollanders, 2,000 Irish; 1,000 Scandinavians, 600 Americans, 500 French and other nationalities, also 200 Jews doing police duty. This comes upon pretty good authority.

Further proof is given of the prosperity of the country by the condition of the railroads as shown in their last statement of earnings. Of the 71 roads in various parts of the country which make returns at this time, there is seen to be an increase of 11.60 per cent over the returns at the same period last year, when business was accounted especially good. The net increase of earnings of these 71 roads was $1,102,286, which means more freight moving, more passengers traveling, more business in general done. When railroads prosper it is an unmistakable evidence that the people are at work. Capital rejoices, because there is sure to be a return on railroad investments. The husbandman and the manufacturer are glad, because their products are active and good business for one means good business for all.

The report of General Wood, which has just been received at Washington, concerning affairs at Santiago, which have been under his management from the beginning of the American occupation, is exceedingly encouraging. According to this statement, the best and most trustworthy portion of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities. The only class causing friction is the unscrupulous political element, consisting of unprincipled agitators. In view of this general friendliness of the population General Wood recommends the early withdrawal of the United States troops now in the province.

It is as might have been expected, General Benjamin Harrison's indignant denial of the report telegraphed from London last week, that a personal quarrel had occurred between himself and Ambassador Choate, sets at rest a fanciful story which bore the stamp of absurdity on its face. That two such men should have wrangled over the question of accepting invitations to a public dinner, and that one of them should have taken offense at the decision of the other, was preposterous, and it finds a scarcely necessary refutation in the general's frank avowal that the relations between himself and the ambassador are of the friendliest character.

General Otis is furnishing an object lesson in home government to the people of Negros island. He has already had the officials sworn in with appropriate ceremonies, and the launching of the new government is very successfully accomplished. Thus far the people seem to like it, but how it will turn out in the end remains to be seen. The Filipinos are an uncertain people.

If Aguinaldo is as shrewd as reported, and as far-seeing as his friends on this side of the ocean report him to be, he should now be able to see the beginning of the end. With Generals Wheeler, MacArthur and Lawton closing in on him on either side there cannot be much longer delay in bringing about a crisis that will be disastrous to his hopes.

The death of a Cornell student while preparing to undergo initiation into a college secret society is to be further investigated. A grand jury has taken hold of it now, and the district attorney proposes to make things somewhat more or less lively.

The Boston Herald is of the opinion that if Bryan gets beaten in Nebraska today it will be a bad job for the Republicans. That party has more to fear from almost any other candidate than from Bryan.

It is said that William McKinley never failed to go home to vote, if it was among the possibilities, during his long service at Washington. He believes it a religious duty to vote, and to vote right.

Elections are held in 12 states today—Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, New York, New Jersey, Virginia.

It is again reported that terms have been agreed upon concerning the Samoan government, but they are not yet given to the public.

New York and Brooklyn—in other words, New York and Kings county—pay two thirds of the whole taxes of New York state.

HATCHETS FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

A quaint little ceremony, known as a rent service, was observed in the Queen's Remembrancer's room at the law courts recently.

The ceremony was a replica of what has taken place annually for at least 600 years, and it consisted of the payment to Her Majesty the Queen of two hatchets, six horseshoes, and 61 horseshoe nails in consideration of certain property owned by the corporation of the city of London.

The property consists of a forge in Milford Lane, St. Clement Danes, and an estate in Shropshire known as the "Moors." The custom of rendering these curious dues to the crown dates back to the days of King John, and probably before.

The queen's remembrancer (Mr. G. F. Pollock) was seated at the head of a table to receive the dues on behalf of the queen. On another table were six large iron horseshoes, twice as large as present-day horseshoes; a new, keen-edged axe, a bright and blunt bill-hook, and a chopping block placed between two bundles of faggots. Half a dozen ladies and three gentlemen seated on chairs arranged in the form of a horseshoe watched the proceedings on behalf of the general public.

The "service" opened with a short explanation by the queen's remembrancer. The tenant of the "Moors" was then asked to come forward and render his dues to the queen. The tenant, in the person of Mr. H. Homewood Crawford, the city solicitor, approached the table, bowed most gravely, and then took up the axe and a bundle of faggots. With one blow he cut the faggots in half, and the pieces leaped in all directions. "Good," said the queen's remembrancer, thus testifying to the excellent quality of the axe. The city solicitor next took up the bill-hook, but it was so blunt that several cuts had to be made before the faggots parted. "Not so good, but quite good enough," remarked the queen's remembrancer; and the axe and the bill-hook were formally handed over in payment for the privilege of owning the "Moors."

The tenant of the forge was next commanded to render his dues. Again the city solicitor gathered up the horseshoes, and carefully replaced them one by one. "Six," he said. "A good number," replied the queen's remembrancer. The nails were then slowly counted. "Sixty and one—61," said the city solicitor. "A good number," again answered the remembrancer, with evident satisfaction, and the horseshoes and the nails became the property of Her Majesty the Queen. The city solicitor again solemnly bowed, and also the queen's remembrancer. It was gravely announced that the horseshoes, the nails and the axes would be "rendered to the queen in due course if she desires to have them." The seriousness of the remark caused every one to smile.

The horseshoes and the nails to fit them, it should be explained, have been trotted out for this unique show many, many times, but the axes are renewed every year. They are given away to some leading citizen, provided Her Majesty does not want them.—[London Daily Mail.

VERTICAL PENMANSHIP.

After experimenting for a year or more in the Philadelphia schools with the vertical system of penmanship the superintendent of education in that city is prepared to recommend that the system be required to be taught in all the lower-grade schools. It has been tried in 192 of the city schools, and the principals of 163 of these schools reported that the penmanship had improved since its introduction. No one stated or intimated that the penmanship had deteriorated. It is the opinion of the primary teachers that vertical writing is easier to teach, more readily learned by the pupil, is more legible than the oblique hand, and that the experiment has improved the penmanship in their schools. The only criticism that they make, and that is not universal, is that it cannot be written as rapidly as the oblique system. Inquiry made in 100 cities where the vertical system has been introduced brought 90 reports that the experiment had been most successful. Other evidence in its favor has been collected from 40 normal schools in various parts of the country.

THE ART OF HUSTLING.

Ian Maclaren has a highly amusing article in the North American Review on the mercurial temperament of the American business man. Referring to one specimen of this race he says:

"Never in my life have I met a man who impressed a stranger with such a sense of alert intellect and unwearied activity. He thought of nothing and read about nothing and spoke about nothing and dreamed about nothing, and, one might add, with one or two reservations, he cared about nothing, except his article of manufacture, which we shall call for the moment aluminum plates. There was no question about these plates which he had not anticipated and could not answer. The sources of aluminum and its value, its constituents and its combinations, its methods of treatment and its practical uses, all this he knew up and down, through and through, past and present and altogether. He could reason with much acuteness on the burning of aluminum, he read extensively and generally had a book in his hand on aluminum plates; he had a highly trained and exuberant imagination on the future of aluminum. Times there were when he even drifted into sentiment on the service which aluminum had rendered the human race. It was a joy to meet a man who knew something thoroughly and believed in something utterly, and one felt that, if one had aluminum works, one would like to have my friend Hartmann for manager.

"While an English merchant saunters down to his office between 9 and 10 a New York man rises at 6:30 in his suburb and is busy at work at 8 o'clock. The Englishman takes off an hour during the day for luncheon at his club, while the American eats his meal in 15 minutes. The Englishman spends more than another hour at afternoon tea and gossip with friends and saunters about between his club and his office, while the American packs every minute with work. The very walk of an English merchant, slow, dignified, self-satisfied, and that of the American, rapid, eager, anxious—the one looking as if time were of no importance nor circumstance, and the other as if the loss of a minute might mean ruin—are the visible indices to the character of the nations.

"No man goes slow if he has the chance of going fast, no man stops to talk if he can talk walking, no man walks if he can ride in a trolley car, no one goes in a trolley car if he can get a convenient steam car, and by and by no one will go in a steam car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube. No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer, no one dictates if he can telegraph, no one telegraphs if he can telephone and by and by when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter books and ledgers. It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but, doubtless, some employment will be found for them in the coming age."

READING ALOUD.

Reading aloud to the children and in the family circle—how fast it is becoming one of the lost arts. What multitudes of children of former days were entertained and instructed by this practice, and how few there are who are so entertained and instructed nowadays. Children now, after being taught to read, join that great army which takes in the printed word swiftly and silently. Most parents, doubtless, are too busy to spare time to educate their sons and daughters by reading to them, and as the children grow older they find their hours too crowded to devote any of them simply to listening. "What is the use?" they would say, if asked. "Tastes differ, and we can read what we want in a fraction of the time that would be consumed if we had to sit still and hear it."

This is all true enough, but is there not something lost in having the custom of reading aloud lapse so entirely? As a sign of the times, the change is another proof of the rush and hurry of life, and, in the family, it is more or less to be considered an evidence of the tendency to "independence" on the part of the younger members. Common interest in a good book, read aloud by a father or mother, is a factor in the home that is important enough to have some attention paid to it. The opposite of "skimming" a book, it develops certain mental faculties that it is well to have developed, and as an exercise in elocution for the reader it has distinct advantages. Books so read are remembered, and their influence on character far exceeds that of many a volume whose pages are turned in a desperate effort to reach the last. Reading aloud is a salutary check on the habits of reading too much and reading too fast.

It would certainly be worth while to take up the practice in families, where the conditions favor it, as an experiment. The winter evenings are long, and as one looks back on them he can find at least a few hours that could have been devoted to reading or to listening. Reading aloud is a quiet enjoyment, to be sure, but it is an enjoyment.—[Hartford Courant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as kitchenmaid; willing to go to New York. Good references. Apply at Mrs. C. H. Baldwin's, Snug Harbor, Bellevue avenue.

WANTED—Young lady who understands shorthand and typewriting, and has also some knowledge of books, would like position for winter months. Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By colored man and wife, care of cottages for private family, or country residence. Box 51, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by young girl, for chambework or sewing, or would do housework. Reference if required. Address Box 10, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl as waitress and handmaid. Apply at 28 Kay street, between 4 and 7 in the evening or 9 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED—Young girl to do light housework and be generally useful. Apply box 99, Daily News Office.

WANTED—White nurse for young baby; one with some experience and references. Apply between 4 and 5, 7 Cottage street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Three weeks ago, eyeglasses in case. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to Box 28, Daily News Office.

LOST—Nov. 6, long red leather purse. Suitable reward if returned to Box 81, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.

Horse for Sale.

A sound and thoroughly gentle horse, suitable for coupe or heavy work. Price $100. Apply to A. Livingston Mason, Halidon Hall.

FOR SALE.

125 feet of Second-hand Iron Fence, with Posts and Two Gates.
All in good condition.
J. B. Bacheller, Commercial Wharf.

For Sale---Pair of Carriage Horses
Warranted perfectly sound. Can be driven both single and double. To be seen at stable of Messrs Gilbert, Bellevue avenue.

For Sale---Bay Gelding
About 1051; 5 years old; quiet in single and double harness. Price $250. Box L. P. O.

For Sale—A Handsome Chestnut Sorrel Saddle Horse.
Will be sold this week very cheap. Can be seen at Quinlin's Riding Academy, Tew's court.

For Sale
FOUR HENHOUSES
AT FORT HILL FARM.
FRANCIS S. and STEPHEN P. BARKER

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 295 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST AND ELECTROLYSIAN,
Office, 79 Spring St., Newport, R. I. Open Evenings. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport avenue.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

Whereas, the people of the Transvaal are battling for their lives and liberties against the robber nation of the earth, England, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Division 1, A. O. H., Newport County, R. I., do deem it our duty to render our warmest sympathy to the Boers in their struggle against the aggressive greed of the British Government, and further, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the effort of the subsidized press to create an anti-Boer sentiment in this country by truckling to the Anglo-Maniacs, who would be willing that this country should become an appendage of the British Crown.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

Resolutions by Father Mathew Society.

The Father Mathew T. A. Society, at a meeting held Sunday, Nov. 5, 1899, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Government of the Transvaal is at this time engaged in a war against great odds, for the cause of right and liberty, against tyranny and oppression, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Father Mathew T. A. Society, do hereby extend our sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for the maintenance of their independence.

Be it further RESOLVED, We condemn the great efforts of the combined trusts of the United States in their attempt to bolster up the aggressive policy of Great Britain, which is really the policy of the ruling trusts of South Africa.

C. F. GILROY,
J. P. KEEFE,
W. J. BURKE.

For Rent Unfurnished
Or For Sale.

The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial, well built house. Will sell at a moderate price or will lease. Apply to
R. C. DERBY,
138 BELLEVUE AVENUE

BULBS FOR WINTER
Planting, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Freesia, Jonquils, Chinese Sacred Lily and Lily of the Valley Pips.
Sheep Manure and Andro Fibre to make your plants grow. Also Potting Soil; the very best, always on hand. Flower pots (all sizes). I have just received a new invoice of very fancy Jardinieres; also Palms of all kinds, Rubber Plants, Boston Sword Ferns, Maiden Hair Ferns and Begonias.
Hardware, Tinware, Wooden ware and all kinds of Bird Cages in brass and Japanned, at
H. L. DeBLOIS'S,
50 BROADWAY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair tonight and Wednesday; light variable winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday; westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light rains have fallen in Oregon and Washington states and local showers in Missouri and on the Texas coast. The pressure has fallen to below 30 inches in the Canadian Northwest, but there is little indication of the development of a storm. At present there is no indication of anything but a continuance of fair weather, with seasonably cool temperatures. Only slight changes have occurred in the temperatures during the past 24 hours, though the tendency is for slightly warmer weather. The lowest of the morning reported in New England ranged from about 20 degrees in northern interior parts to 40 on the southern coast. At the 8 a. m. observation it was 38 at New York city, Washington 36, Jacksonville 64, New Orleans 52, St. Louis 48, Chicago 40, St. Paul 40, and Denver 26, with clear skies.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Nov. 7.	8 h	12 h	11 h
Temperature,	43	53	53
Barometer,	30.24	30.25	30.22
Wind,	NW	NW	SW
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Sun rises	6 h 25 m
Sun sets	16 h 30 m
Moon sets	20 h 09 m
Length of day	10 h 05 m
Day's decrease	5 h 12 m
High water	10 h 5 m; 22 h 41 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sun rises	6 h 26 m
Sun sets	16 h 29 m
Moon sets	21 h 19 m
Length of day	10 h 03 m
Day's decrease	5 h 14 m
High water	11 h 00 m; 23 h 40 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Sun rises	6 h 28 m
Sun sets	16 h 28 m
Moon sets	22 h 31 m
Length of day	10 h 00 m
Day's decrease	5 h 17 m
High water	12 h 00 m; 00 h 00 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Sun rises	6 h 29 m
Sun sets	16 h 27 m
Moon sets	23 h 44 m
Length of day	9 h 58 m
Day's decrease	5 h 19 m
High water	0 h 40 m; 13 h 01 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, November 10, 8 h 35 m, E.
New Moon, November 17, 5 h 19 m, W.
Last Quarter, November 25, 1 h 35 m, E.
New Moon, December 2, 10 h 18 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Purse; 4th page.
For Sale—House; 4th page.
Wanted—Position; 4th page.
Bee Hive—Golf Capes; 1st page.
For Sale—Bay Gelding; 4th page.
Hub Pharmacy—Trusses; 3d page.
Wanted—Care of Cottage; 4th page.
A. G. Titus Co.—Carpets; 1st page.
Boston Grocery—Molasses; 7th page.
For Sale—Carriage Horses; 4th page.
A. O. H.—Resolutions of Sympathy; 4th page.
J. W. Horton & Co.—Chamber Furniture, etc.; 6th
Father Mathew Society—Resolutions; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

On Honeyman Hill, a property containing a large Swiss villa, stable, greenhouses, bowling alleys and 22 acres of land.

Also another property containing a Queen Anne cottage, with stable, etc., and about 12 acres of land. Both are on the hill at an elevation of 120 feet and command a fine view of the ocean at the south and Narragansett Bay on the north as well as the pretty valley running north and south just west of these properties. They can now be had at tempting prices and are also for rent.

HERBERT L. DYER,
1 TRAVERS BLOCK, CORNER BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Steam and Hot Water Heating,
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Philip F. Conroy,
TELEPHONE 272. 181 THAMES ST.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Fire Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Cottage and barn on Appleby street. Lot contains about 3,900 square feet, $3,000.
Good condition and location central.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate,
197 Thames Street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, large room on lower floor, at 209 Spring street.

TO LET—Single or double furnished rooms, with board. Apply 75 Broadway.

TO LET—Hall in Beyer's Exchange, for socials, etc., at a reasonable price. All are invited. Dining room if required. A Beyer.

TO LET—Pleasant and comfortable furnished rooms, with steam heat and use of bath room, with or without board, may be found at 33 Cottage street. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—Furnished rooms at 38 Green street.

TO LET—Second and third floors, 275 Thames street, suitable for offices, club, or barber shop. Apply to J. D. Hidler, 12 Park street.

TO RENT—Upper part of house, 14 Central court; eight rooms, closet, hot and cold water. Apply on premises. J. M. Swan.

R. A. Crittenden, M. D.,
OF HAVERHILL, MASS.,
Has opened an office
At the residence of Mrs. Joseph G. Dennis on the East Main road, opposite Power St.,
PORTSMOUTH.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

A. W. LUTHER,
Jamestown Real Estate Agency
Office at Jamestown on Ferry Wharf.
25 years' experience in Jamestown Real Estate.
SOLE AGENT FOR MANY OF THE FINEST BUILDING SITES IN JAMESTOWN.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 38.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
CENTRAL PROPERTY FOR SALE,
With house on it worth $900 a year—and with space on the grounds to build a number of moderate cottages at $250 to $300 a year—much wanted in the city district. The "Tell Estate" on Mary street with outlook on Clarke street. Area 30,536 square feet. Held hitherto for $20,000. To close estate will sell at $16,000. Sixteen thousand. Apply to Mr. Taylor at his office,
124 Bellevue Avenue.
TELEPHONE NUMBER 320.

BORN.

EDSON—In this city, 4th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Edson.
HAMMETT—In this city, 6th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Hammett.

DIED.

HODGES—In Providence, 5th inst., Sophronia R., widow of John R. Hodges, in her 77th year.
WHEELER—In Paytucket, 6th inst., Lucy A., wife of Silas G. Wheeler, in her 77th year.
PHILLIPS—In North Kingstown, 6th inst., Joseph S. Phillips, in his 80th year.
THORNTON—In North Scituate, 4th inst., William J. Thornton, in his 76th year.
THORPE—In Fall River, 5th inst., Vincent Thorpe, aged 61 years.
PIERCE—In Portsmouth, 3d inst., Felicia, daughter of Benjamin F. and Clara Pierce, aged 2 months, 7 days.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

"Seeing is believing." You can see what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, and must believe it will do the same for you.

FOR RENT.

Cottage, Everett St., $500; cottage, Mann Ave., $400; cottage, Whitehall St., $340; cottage, Malbone Ave., $400; cottage, Equality Park place, $300; cottage, Malbone Ave., $240.

HALF HOUSES.

Upper, Broadway, all improvements, $25; upper, 7 Pleasant St., to sub-let, all improvements, $20; lower, 14 Bliss road, all improvements and heater, $25; lower, Brooks Ave., and Broadway, all improvements and heater, $20; lower, 35 Corne St., all improvements and heater, $23; lower, 12 Spring St., all improvements $23; lower, 6 Pleasant St., all improvements, $19; Thames St., over 130, $21; Prospect Hill St., Cor. Bellevue Ave., $16.67; lower, Friendship St., after Nov. 15, all improvements, $16; upper, 90 Warner St., $13.

A few half houses from $7 to $12.50.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.

H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.
Hay, Grain, Straw, Salt.
H. L. Marsh & Co.,
Office at Elevator, near Pass. Station
Branch Store, 162 Broadway.

Second-hand Carriages for Sale.
FLUDDER BROTHERS, 15 Beach St.

Bargain Sale!
WALL PAPERS AT HALF PRICE.
Entire stock to be offered until further notice.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.
138 THAMES STREET.

CHAMPION'S LINE
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats
TO LET BY THE HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.
26 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Path Gravel.
Blue Crushed Stone Path Gravel. There is none better, none handsomer, none that will wear better, and only one place you can get it. Address Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I.

For the Cheapest and Most Desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue,
Telephone 266-4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Theo. D. Peckham and Neil McKinnon, under the firm name of Peckham & McKinnon, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against said partnership are requested to present them, and all parties indebted to make payment to above parties.

THEO. D. PECKHAM.
NEIL M'KINNON.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 25, 1899.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
One-hundred-Pound Butter Firkins,
WITH LIDS.
Just the thing for packing scallops, salt fish, pork, etc., or for cows to eat from.
HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
65 & 67 Bridge St., and 62 & 64 Long Wharf, Newport, and New Bedford, Mass.

VOTE WILL BE LARGE.

At Two O'clock 160 Greater Than Last Year.

The weather this morning promised what is known as Republican prospects—that is, a warm, pleasant day, that enables the workers to get out all who are not too sick to get into a carriage, and sends all who have work to their jobs. The promises were kept as the day advanced, and warmer or pleasanter weather could not be asked for.

The workers were out early, many being on hand at 6 o'clock, half an hour before the polls opened, to be sure that everything went right. There appeared to be no dearth of money to hire carriages, and there were plenty on hand. Judging by the number constantly standing in front of the various polling places, most of the voters must have preferred to walk.

The voting generally showed that the workers were doing something to justify their designation. This was especially the case in the Second ward, where a big vote was gotten out in the first hour, and the pace was well maintained, giving a prospect of a much larger vote than last year, and also of less general hustling this afternoon for men who could just as well vote this morning. There was one exception to this rule, the Fourth ward, where the falling off was attributed to lack of interest because of the absence of the usual council contest, which has always been a feature of this ward. Even here, however, it is expected that a good vote will finally be polled.

Just how the battle is running can of course be only guessed. Both sides seem to be working and both seem cheerful, but of course that is their business, to look cheerful and keep it up to the close. The general impression caused by the canvass and the big vote is that for mayor the contest will be close, but even this guess is subject to correction after the count is announced.

In the First ward there is constantly a good crowd of workers of both parties and plenty of carriages, and the vote is coming in steadily and somewhat faster than last year.

In the Second ward the greatest work of the day is being done. Here the Republican workers are much in evidence, and a big Republican vote is looked for. The Democratic work in this ward seems to lag.

In the Third ward both parties were in evidence and a large vote was being polled. During the noon hour 75 votes came in.

In the Fourth ward, while the vote was coming in steadily during the morning, the figures at noon showed that the total was 60 less than at the same hour last year.

In the Fifth ward there was trouble at the start. The warden announced that there were no registry ballots in the package he opened, and he would not open the ballot box. Councilman Murphy went out to City Clerk Stevens's house to see what could be done about the case. The city clerk at once hastened to the wardroom to see what was the trouble, and when he arrived found that everything was all right, the missing packages having been found among the taxpayers' ballots. This delayed the voting about half an hour, and during that time about 20 men who had stopped to vote went to their work. These will probably be seen at the wardroom this evening. There was no occasion for delay, as two packages of ballots are furnished each ward, and if ballots were missing from the first package the second one should have been at once opened and those ballots used.

As the afternoon wore on things became rather quieter in the various wardrooms, except the Fourth, where after dinner it became very lively, all the booths being occupied at 2 o'clock and a steady stream of men coming in. There were more Republican workers about the wardroom and both sides seemed to be making up for lost time. In the other wards there was the usual lull that follows 2 o'clock, though voters dropped in off and on to swell the total, which at 2 was 160 greater than at the same hour last year. The total in the various wards as announced by the supervisors was as follows:

Hour.	Ward 1	2	3	4	5	Total.
7:30	65	132	57	35	51	— 340
12:00	199	412	325	221	250	—1,406
1:00	240	473	400	265	320	—1,708
2:00	300	510	450	354	357	—1,969

The number of names on the voting lists for today's election is 4,652, just 97 less than were on the lists for the city election last year. These are divided as follows:

Wards.	Registry.	Tax.	Total.
1	290	680	970
2	230	815	1,055
3	287	659	946
4	252	652	904
5	218	603	821
	1,257	3,395	4,652

Compared with 1898 the various wards show the following changes: Registry, 60 less; taxpayers, 37 less.

Of the names on the list last year 1,154 were not checked as voting, or very nearly one fourth of the entire number. These were divided as follows:

	Ward 1	2	3	4	5	
Voting,	684	841	711	693	666	—3,595
Not,	252	211	215	217	259	—1,154

The following shows the total vote cast in the early hours of last November's election:

Hour.	Ward 1	2	3	4	5	Total
7:30	53	75	40	25	40	— 233
12:00	180	325	296	280	187	—1,268
1:00	241	400	350	300	272	—1,563
2:00	300	487	410	310	372	—1,839

From this it will be seen that about one third of the entire vote polled was in by noon, and a little over half by 2 o'clock, leaving almost half of the entire vote cast to come in in the last four and a half hours. For mayor 292 more votes were cast in 1898 than in 1897.

Last year on the wardens' returns Mayor Boyle had a plurality of 70. This was increased to 138 by the official count, which was as follows:

MAYOR.

	Ward 1	2	3	4	5	Total
P. J. Boyle,	282	305	302	422	330	—1,651
A. L. Mason,	388	520	530	265	141	—1,713
Scattering,						1
Total vote,						3,365

Plurality for Boyle, 138.

As in all 3,595 persons voted, 30 of these must have so voted that their ballots did not count.

Last year, besides municipal candidates, the electors voted for Congressman and on the proposition to amend the state constitution, so that the results should be known earlier tonight than they were last year. Something of course depends on the counting, and as the chief and almost sole interest hinges on the mayor and school committee, it seems likely that the votes for these will be counted first, and the suspense ended. This may be done about 10 o'clock.

The board of aldermen will meet to hold the official count at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. In case the vote is at all close considerable interest will be taken in this count. There was last year.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASTICS.

The regular weekly competitions, held Monday evenings in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, are attracting considerable attention among the members, and last night nearly one third of all belonging to the classes participated. Good work is being done, though no records have yet been smashed. The competition will continue 10 weeks longer. Among the records made in the first two competitions are the following, different work, as will be seen, being done each night:

October 30.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

E. S. James,	8 feet 8 inches.	61.0 points.
G. P. Peckham,	8 " 3¾ "	51.5 "
H. C. Albro, Jr.,	8 " 3 "	51.0 "

BUCK—GRADE 5.

H. G. Riley,	81 points.
H. Scott,	80.5 "
J. A. Boone,	79.5 "
W. C. Mustard,	79.5 "

November 6

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

E. S. James,	15 feet 1 inch.	41.0 points.
Wm. Carr,	14 " 7½ "	35.0 "
J. T. Watson,	14 " 2½ "	30.5 "

MAT WORK—GRADE 5.

G. E. Champion,	83.75 points.
N. T. Champion,	80.25 "
W. C. Mustard,	79.00 "

LIVELY WORK EXTINGUISHING A FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon Engineer Frederick T. McClellan at Swinburne & Peckham's mill had a lively time. A back draft drove the flames from the furnace to the pile of shavings in the engine room, setting it on fire. No one was with him at the time, so he resolved himself into a fire department of one, using a big wooden shovel and a broom to beat out the flames, which spread rapidly. He finally had to use water in buckets, and after a while had the fire out. When he came to count damages he found the principal injury was to himself. Both hands were severely though not dangerously burned, and his face, neck, eyebrows, and in fact everything within reach of the flames burned more or less severely. He is, however, able to be at work today.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

This morning the float on this side of the ferry sank, during the work of making a change of the bridge to fit the Beaver Tail, and in consequence the boat has not been able to carry teams and has made her landing at the coal dock.

Town Clerk Caswell has received a supply of material and a card catalogue cabinet for the work of indexing the town records, as authorized by the town recently.

Mr. A. R. Cory returned this morning from Newburgh, N. Y.

The receipts from the salad supper and social by the King's Daughters will be used for the relief of the needy poor of the town.

Mrs. J. F. Carr and Miss Lulu Carr have gone to New York for the winter.

Mr. E. G. Littlefield has returned from Willimantic, Conn.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Congressman Ball is in town.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Genevieve Curley and Mr. James J. Rooney, with the firm of DeBlois & Eldridge.

—The Stars and Stripes defeated the Pond Avennes at football, 10 to 0, and are anxious to play any eleven under 16 years old.

—The work of laying the sidewalk on the west side of Thames street in the Fourth ward has been finished. Men are now at work on the east side in the Fifth ward.

—A considerable number of the members of Newport Lodge of Elks will go to Taunton on the 5 o'clock train this afternoon to attend the social session of Taunton Lodge this evening. A large party from Providence Lodge will also be present.

—Mr. Stephen Lawton, a laborer for the contractors who are building the barracks at the Training Station, met with an accident, a barrel of cement, while being unloaded from a wagon, falling upon his leg. It was thought the leg was broken, but it was found that his ankle had been badly sprained.

—There were two more cases of severe scalp wounds at the hospital last night. Early in the evening Frank P. Dunbar was taken there, having been hurt while raising a disturbance at his home, and about midnight Miss Catherine McCarthy, residing on Dixon street, fell down a back stairway and received a wound that caused her to be taken out in the ambulance.

—The Volunteer Football Club's social in Odd Fellows' hall last evening was largely attended by friends of the organization. Mr. D. Houlihan was floor manager and Mr. William Maher assistant manager, their aids being Messrs. O. Schultz, J. J. Sullivan, M. P. Eagan, J. Canole and P. Healey. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music and J. M. Sullivan was the prompter.

SAMOAN DAMAGES.

Convention Signed for Adjustment of Claims by Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Assistant Secretary Hill, for the United States, Mr. Tower of Great Britain and Mr. Mumm Von Schartzestein, on the part of Germany, at the State Department today signed a convention providing for the adjustment of arbitration of claims of inhabitants by Samoa for damages resulting from the naval and military operations there last spring.

GOOD WEATHER.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ties in this city were to the effect that the election was proceeding quietly and the vote was comparatively light outside of Newark, Jersey City and other large cities in the state. The Republicans expected to elect a majority of the 60 assemblymen but might lose one or two senators. The indications were that a strong Republican vote was being polled in Essex county, while the prospects were that the Democrats would sweep everything in Hudson county. Democratic leaders in the state declared they had a fighting chance.

In Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—Clear skies and cool, crisp atmosphere prevailed all over the state this forenoon. In Baltimore the polls opened at 6 o'clock and both parties exerted themselves to get out a full vote during the early hours, with the result that at least one third of the total vote of the city was cast before 9 o'clock. In the country the polls were not opened until 8 o'clock, but reports from all quarters indicated a heavy vote. Both sides continued to claim everything, but odds of four to one on the success of the Democratic ticket were being offered, with few takers.

At noon it was estimated that more than half the probable vote in the city had been cast and both sides professed to be satisfied with the outlook. No disturbances of any kind were reported, although several arrests were made in cases where attempts to buy votes were alleged. Both parties seem to be well supplied with money and the workers for both tickets are loud in their accusations of bribery and corruption by the other side.

In Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Election day dawned clear and cool. The vote cast during the early hours of the morning was very heavy and there was much scratching. The total city registration was 64,867. 8,000 less than for the last Presidential election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Election day opened bright and clear, and despite the fact that the morning air was decidedly crisp reports from the various polling places indicated that the liveliest interest was being taken in the contest. Balloting during the early morning hours was unusually heavy. Sunshine placed the spirits of the Republicans in the ascendant.

There is a lively interest in the election and a full vote was being gotten out. The Jones vote continued to be the uncertain feature of the contest.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—This is the home of "Golden Rule Jones," and the voting began with a rush, especially in the workingmen's wards. In many precincts one quarter of the vote was cast in the first hour, with long lines of voters waiting their turn. The weather was perfect, and the deepest interest was shown by all classes.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 7.—At 7:30 o'clock some precincts had polled one fourth of the registration, which nearly equalled that of 1896. Weather cool and clear.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 7.—A perfect day, intense interest and a heavy vote were the conditions here today. The Jones vote was big and both parties claim to benefit by it.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Election day here brought the finest of crisp fall weather and the vote promised to be large. There was no excitement.

In Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 7.—The weather promised to be fair today, though the early morning was cloudy. A very light vote was expected in this city, because of the small registration.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 7.—The weather was fair and warm today. Indications pointed to a large vote in the city, while reports from country precincts showed unusual interest. The Republicans claimed they would elect state senator, sheriff and treasurer.

In Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 7.—Election day began clear and pleasant. The election was for county officers and but little interest was manifested.

In Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—The weather was fair here today. The respective party workers were busy getting out the many voters who failed to register and whose votes had to be sworn in.

The few telegrams received from over the state at either headquarters indicated that the vote would equal that of last year. The local contests for office in many counties exceeded the interest in the general result. There were no reports of disorder.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—The weather today was bright. The indications were that in the cities and towns a heavy vote would be polled, but in the country there was an immense crop of corn to gather and a shortage of men to do the work. Up to 10 days ago the campaign on both sides had been very apathetic, but a flood of campaign oratory succeeded in stirring up fully the usual amount of interest.

In North Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, N. D., Nov. 7.—The weather was warm and cloudy today; rain threatening. The voting was light.

In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The weather conditions were perfect today and all indications pointed to an average vote. Both sides were confident of victory, but the Democrats made the more extravagant claims.

In Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 7.—Municipal election day was passing off quietly this noon. Beautiful weather prevailed and an unusually heavy vote was being cast. The women were expected to cast their votes this afternoon. They cut an important figure in this election, which is very close.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Election day opened cool and pleasant. The interest was intense. The armory of the Louisville Legion was alive with blue coats at an early hour, while at the city hall scores of policemen were in readiness for any emergency.

Despite the predicted trouble at the polls over the contemplated displacement of election officers there was an entire absence of any serious disturbance up to 11 o'clock. An average vote was being polled, but indications were that it would fall 50,000 short of that in the Presidential election. Some complaints were made at Republican headquarters from several border counties that regular Republican officers were displaced at the last minute and not permitted to serve. No trouble resulted, however.

The election throughout the city has been characterized by a quiet almost unprecedented, there being an entire absence of the customary street lights. Governor Bradley was here and the Louisville Legion was under arms and awaiting orders. Nearly 300 extra police had been sworn in for special service.

A Times special says the Republicans threw out the Goebel election officers at Bryan Station and then arrested Chairman William Viley of the Fayette county Democrats, alleging that he was interfering in the election.

At precinct 41, of Lexington, challengers had Goebel election officers arrested. Their friends had the challengers arrested. All gave bonds. Voting was suspended there an hour and a half. This is W. C. P. Breckenridge's precinct.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—Intense interest was manifested in today's election. The voting was slow, owing to numerous tricks to delay voters, the colored voters apparently being discriminated against.

In Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—The polling precincts throughout Mississippi opened at 7 o'clock. The weather generally was fair. The greatest interest was manifested in the Noel judiciary amendment.

In Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—There was nothing today to change last night's forecast that there would be a comparatively light vote in Virginia. The election for members of the General Assembly only—a full house and half the senate—progressed quietly through the state so far as heard from, and the Democrats will control the body by a large majority. The weather was clear.

In Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 7.—A full municipal ticket was voted for today. The weather was clear and pleasant, with every prospect of a large vote being polled. There were two tickets in the field, the Jackson and the Citizens' League supporting one set of candidates and the regular Democrats another.

GOVERNOR MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

Blackburn Accuses Bradley of Intermeddling in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Ex-Senator Blackburn, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, has sent out a general telegram notifying the chairmen of the various county committees of the step taken by Governor Bradley, looking to the ordering out of the state troops today.

The telegram is as follows: "Democratic Headquarters, Nov. 7. Governor Bradley is in Louisville and has published a letter, saying that he will remain there today as chief peace officer of the state and will take charge of the election and see that the same is properly held. He has the military ready, supplied with rifles, ammunition and Gatling guns. It looks as though by his intermeddling he may make trouble today in Louisville."

CLASH IN COVINGTON.

United States and Local Authorities in Conflict.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7.—A clash between the United States and the local authorities in Covington, Ky., took place today. United States Commissioner Finnell issued warrants for the arrest of Chief of Police Pugh and five policemen, on the charge of unlawfully ejecting from the polls challengers and inspectors representing the interests of John Young Brown, the independent Democratic candidate for governor. Leading citizens of Covington, fearing violence, have asked Governor Bradley for troops.

A Times-Star special says that at Bryan Station, near Lexington, a Goebel election officer was ejected from the voting booth, charged with attempting to violate the election law.

At Athens, Ky., a ballot box containing 500 unmarked ballots was stolen last night.

FIFTY BURNED OR DROWNED.

Great Fire at Canton, China, at an Out door Theatre Performance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Hong Kong papers of October 5, brought by the Doric, give details of a great fire in Canton at midnight of the second, by which over 50 persons lost their lives. A mat shed theatre had been built by the river side and about 100 flower boats had been anchored. While the theatrical performance was going on fire broke out on one of the boats and spread rapidly to the inflammable material of the theatre. There was a wild rush among the audience and many boats were capsized. Over 50 persons were burned or drowned.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen Return to Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Admiral Dewey and his fiancee, Mrs. Mildred Hazen, left for Washington today via the Pennsylvania railroad. In the party also were Mrs. Washington McLean and Mrs. Ludlow, mother and sister respectively of Mrs. Hazen.

Stove Lining Cement.

A substitute for stove bricks, to be used in making and repairing linings in coal stoves, furnaces and ranges.

10 lb. package for 25c.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

WALSH BROTHERS,
222 Thames Street.

Spice-cured Corn Beef
—AND—
Savoy Cabbage
—AT—
H. F. ROONEY'S,
251 THAMES STREET.

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That twenty years as an optician is any advantage to you?

I OFFER YOU THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THESE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN FITTING GLASSES, BY GIVING YOU

Conscientious Advice Free, Scientifically Examining Your Eyes, Perfect Fitting and Becoming Glasses at Reasonable Prices.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

MUELLER.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
166 Bellevue Ave.

Ashore in Salem Harbor.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 7.—British schooner Maggie Miller, of St. John, New Brunswick, went ashore on the Whaleback, between Baker and House islands, in Salem harbor, early this morning. The vessel, which has a cargo of laths, lies in a dangerous position, but as the sea is calm and the weather clear it is thought she can be floated at high tide.

Avoid Typhoid Fever.

DRINK

Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 180 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Water.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.50 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
312 Thames Street. 6 Casino Building.

NEW LINES OF

Furniture Cretonnes,
Latest fall patterns, at
12 1-2c. and 15c. a yard.

Furniture Chintz,
Pretty patterns, at
8c. per yard.

Furniture Denims,
Latest patterns in imitation of imported goods, at
12 1-2c. per yard.

Silkalines,
In latest patterns and solid shades, at 8c., 10c. and 12 1-2c. per yar

Curtain Muslins,
In dots, stripes and fancy figures, from
8c. to 22c. per yard.

Window Scrims,
6c., 8c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Levy's,
78 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING **Monday, Nov. 6.**

THE E. V. PHELAN STOCK COMPANY.

In a repertoire of the finest Royalty Plays ever presented in this city.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE BETWEEN ACTS.
GRAND LADIES' ORCHESTRA
AND HERALD SQUARE QUARTET.

Repertoire.

Monday Night—"Forgiven."
Tuesday Matinee—"A Slave of the Czar."
Tuesday Night—"As in a Looking Glass."
Wednesday Matinee—"Lady Audley's Secret."
Wednesday Night—"Held by the Enemy."
Thursday Matinee—"As in a Looking Glass."
Thursday Night—"Captain Swift."
Friday Mat.—"Strange Voyages of Capt. Bennett."
Friday Night—"A Southern Romance."
Saturday Matinee—"Forgiven."
Saturday Night—"Monte Cristo."
Ella Cameron as Edmond Dantes.
PRICES: Evening, 10c., 20c., 30c.
Matinee, 10c. and 20c.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Grand Tour
THROUGH
ORIENTAL LANDS

A party will leave New York, Tuesday, January 9, on the favorite steamship "Columbia," of the Hamburg-American Line, for a

Cruise Through the Mediterranean, etc.

Landing in Egypt, a month will be passed in that ancient country, inclusive of a three weeks' voyage on the Nile; a month in Palestine and Syria; nearly a month in Turkey and Greece; three weeks in Italy; and

THREE WEEKS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Later there will be a week in London, and visits to Oxford, the Shakespeare Country, etc.

Send for special circular of Oriental Lands Trip.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
206 Washington Street, opposite School Street, Boston.

UNITY CLUB.

LECTURE IN CHANNING PARLORS,

Tuesday Evening, November 7,

SUBJECT—"Matthew Arnold." Paper by Rev. R. S. Moore.

All are welcome.

Propositions wanted for about 50 cords of seaweed,

To be delivered at different estates on the Cliffs.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

Spalding's Football Goods!

Rugby and Association Footballs from $1 to $5.
Football Jackets for 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. and $1.
Football Pants for 75c., $1.25, $1.50 up to $4.50.
Shin Guards for 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.15 and $1.35.

Morrill's Nose Mask.
Spalding's Head Harness.
Spalding's Official Football Guide.

LANDERS & SON,
67 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK
Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Here's a Novelty! 16 year old Whiskey,

Bottled in Bond.
The famous old Mammoth Cave Bourbon.

FOR SALE BY
D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 to 20 Kinsley's Wharf,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Fresh Table Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 136-5.

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FILMS, PLATES, SENSITIVE PAPERS AND GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS. DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.
Sole Agent for the
GRAM-O-PHONE,
Which uses flat Indestructible Records. Call and hear it. Price $18.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES AND AMATEUR ELECTRICAL GOODS.
GEO. H. CHASE,
ROOM 4, OVER 201 THAMES STREET.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

"REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 Thames Street.

Telephone 121-2.

Christmas Kittens

Orders are already being taken at THE OASIS KENNELS, reserving Persian and Angora kittens for Christmas gifts. Choice should be made early to secure kittens being held.
27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

THE ALLEN.

Restaurant and Oyster House.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
139 Thames Street.
B. B. ALLEN. J. T. ALLEN.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
176 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
Engineers and Contractors for Concrete Masonry.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives, Stable Floors, Water Tight Cellars.

Wm. Shepley, Newport Agt.,
OAK STREET.

Horse Blankets.

The largest stock ever offered in Newport, consisting of Burlap, Felt and All-Wool, in Stable and Street Blankets, at the lowest market prices.

LAP ROBES

In Plush, Wolf and Cow Skin

Storm Covers Wagon Boots
—AND—
Tarpaulins.

Also a large assortment of single, double, light and heavy

HARNESSES.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
10, 21 & 23 BROADWAY.

N. B.—OUR STORE WILL CLOSE AT 6 P. M. ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

UNCLE SAM TO HAVE A ZOO.

To Collect Animal Species in an Immense Reservation North of Washington.

Uncle Sam has just decided to institute a veritable Noah's ark of live wild beasts in Washington. He is arranging to assemble on a large reservation northwest of the city a congress of the animal families of the entire world.

Smithsonian naturalists have been lately engaged upon a repetition of Father Adam's task of enumerating and classifying the species. The State, War and Navy departments are mailing copies of the list of species to our diplomatic, consular, military and naval representatives in lands far and near, with instructions that they negotiate for the capture and transportation to Washington of as many separate species as can be captured. Full instructions as to boxing the animals and feeding them en route are being mailed with the lists.

The scheme was conceived by S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, father of the nation's new zoo, with the practical aid of Dr. Frank Baker, its superintendent. The reservation for the animals contains 166½ acres.

Africa will contribute most extensively. The gorilla, which is desired more than any other creature of either hemisphere, will be hunted there. A good specimen of chimpanzee is also wanted. It is believed that but one species of this now exists, but the chimpanzee will be less difficult to capture than the gorilla. Efforts will be made to complete a collection of excellent baboons and monkeys, with which Africa abounds.

The African giraffe is put upon the special list of animals most desired, and emphasis is placed upon the fact that he has almost ceased to figure in American or European menageries. He must be hunted in equatorial Africa and Abyssinia. One cause of his scarcity is the fact that of all animals he is the most difficult to stalk. His long neck constitutes an observation tower, giving him a view of his foes long before they can see him, hidden in the thick jungle.

The true zebra is also among the African animals especially desired. It is now almost extinct, and many difficulties will be met in capturing one in a wild state. The few now remaining are scattered in the highest mountains of Bechuanaland and Caffraria, near the present seat of war.

Our consular representatives are requested to procure the fast disappearing African buffalo, once distributed south of the equator. Perhaps the most hideous of the hundreds of creatures wanted from Africa is the wart hog. A mane of long bristles covers his spine. Below his savage tusks he wears a growth of long, white whiskers. His eyes, high in his head and with elevated corners, are made more devilish by long, black brows and lashes. He derives his name from an added adornment of huge, fleshy warts behind his eyes and along his nose.

Other interesting and valuable quadrupeds to be sought in Africa are a strange species of skunk, tamed by the natives as ratters and mousers; the North African ichneumon, which feeds on lizards, snakes, rats and other pests unpopular with humanity, and therefore paid divine honors by the ancient Egyptians, and the aard vark, or African ground hog, which feeds upon insects and erects little dome-shaped mud huts.

The list prepared for officials in the new possessions indicates that expansion of our animal kingdom will be elaborately illustrated at the national zoo. A manatee, or "sea cow," is badly wanted from the West Indies. This creature is sometimes 20 feet long, has skin like the gray elephant's and fans his food into his mouth with long bristles on his nose. The agouta, wanted from these same islands, is a long-legged, cat-like bug eater. The Cuban hutia, also listed, is an immense tree rat, naked and scaly.

Officers in the Philippines are asked for the "spectre," carabao, tamarau, flying lemur, binturong and many other freaks. The "spectre" of the superstitious native is diminutive and squirrel-like. His staring eyes appear to wear large Chinese spectacles. Upon his wire-like fingers are cushions like the suckers upon the feet of the tree frog. He is nocturnal and insectivorous. The carabao is a small water buffalo, wild but tamable. When domesticated he refuses to work unless allowed a daily mud bath of two hours. The tamarau, a similar species, is more ferocious. He refuses to eat during captivity, and usually starves from stubbornness. The binturong is a long-tailed wildcat which sleeps all day with his head hidden beneath his bushy tail.

From Asia and adjacent islands the sayal and gaur, species of huge East Indian wild cattle; the cheetah, or hunting leopard, a long-legged wildcat with little head, combining the speed of the dog and sneaking instinct of the cat, domesticated for hunting deer and antelope in inaccessible mountain country, and the tapir, that peculiar, long-snouted combination of hog and rhinoceros, are particularly wanted. Asia is expected to supply also many species similar to those of Africa, besides tigers, leopards, three species of wild rhinoceros, black apes and numerous monkeys.

From Central and South America are wanted more than others the sloth, jaguar, ant eater, armadillo and spectacled bear, the last named—found only in the highest mountains of Chili and Peru—being so called because of grotesque markings about his eyes.

Our consular representatives in Australia, New Zealand and adjacent islands are asked to furnish the great kangaroo, wallaby, or dwarf kangaroo; wombat, duckbill and Tasmanian devil. From New Zealand alone will be obtained, if possible, the kiwi, a very odd bird, found only upon that island, the owl parrot and the hideous tuatara lizard.

CHALLENGE CUP FOR 46-FOOTERS.

The offering of a perpetual challenge cup for 46-footers, or boats like the Syce and the Kestral, is a move in the right direction, and the contests for it are sure to do much good for yachting. For some time there has been a feeling that professional skippers were not encouraged as they should be, with the result that no new ones were in training for future cup services. With the creating of the new 65-foot class, which is to be raced off Newport, principally, the demand for professional skippers will be greater, and this means that a new generation of racing sailing masters will be encouraged by our leading yacht owners.

The shutting out of professionals in the smaller restricted classes has had a bad effect, but now that the two new classes, 65 and 46 footers, are to be seen in the racing next season, a healthy setting in, looking to the employment and encouragement of professionals, may be looked for.

The encouragement of professional skippers has always been advocated in these columns, with a view to having a sufficient number to call on in case of future cup races. The 46-footer serves well as a proper size yacht for racing, and, with the Niagara on this side once more, she could enter the racing against the newer yachts. The contests for the 46-footers are narrowed to American yachts. Many will take exception to this, but when one considers that there is the America's cup open for competition, perhaps it is just as well to keep the contests international between first-class boats, and not with any smaller side issues.

Already, Herreshoff has several orders for 65-footers, and they will be owned and raced by the best amateurs in this country, which means that the 65-foot class will be a success. In view of the fact that the Eastern Yacht Club has offered a perpetual challenge cup for 46-footers perhaps, those intending to build 65-footers may build 46-footers, for, after all the 46-footer is a good-sized yacht, and can be raced on less extravagant figures, and on these yachts all that may be needed in the racing line will be brought into play.

It would have been better if the Eastern Yacht Club had named "46 feet water line," and leave owners to build such kind of boats as they liked. This telling one how he shall spend his own money is at contraries with the building of the Columbia and the Shamrock, the owners of which have thus far made no complaint against the expense.

During the season of 1899, American yachtsmen have been very successful in the victories of the Genesee and the Columbia, and these were practically the only international yacht contests, for no one seriously thinks a match between boats like the Challenger and the Glencairn III. has the standing of an international contest. It is indeed well that this opinion is general, both here and in Britain.—[Boston Herald.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Dr. John J. Mason is in town.

—Mr. John Y. Hudson is in town.

—Mr. Robert L. Gerry is here from New York.

—Ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry and Mr. James J. Van Alen are in town.

—Several residents returned from New York and elsewhere to vote today.

—Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will sail for Europe just before the holidays.

—At the last meeting of the Independent Scandinavian Club 17 new members were elected.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown and Miss C. Ogden Jones were among the arrivals last night.

—Tug Henry T. Sisson has been chartered to aid in saving barkentine Plover, ashore at Block Island.

—Mr. John J. Wysong, who recently returned from Europe, is here to inspect his Newport residence.

—Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been at "The Breakers" several days, has returned to New York.

—Mrs. William Catleff will leave for Lynchburg, Va., Thursday night, on account of the serious illness of her mother.

—Mrs. Lena Priester, who has been spending the summer here, will return to her home at Stapleton, Staten Island, early next week.

—At the meeting of the Unity Club this evening the paper by Rev. R. S. Moore of Middletown will be on "The Poetry of Matthew Arnold."

—The big low pressure cylinder of steamer Connecticut has been removed by the shears at the repair shop. It, like one of the piston rods, was badly broken.

—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the King's Daughters of America, has written a letter thanking the members of the society in Newport who recently sent her a basket of flowers.

—No decision has yet been made in relation to the Newport harbor line. Major Lockwood has arranged to give a hearing in Fall River this month on a government harbor line.

—The City Council will hold its monthly meeting this evening, but there will probably be little business transacted, as the members will be desirous of learning the election returns.

—A. W. Sanders of Providence, Percival Gallagher, S. H. Leonard and W. C. Shute of Boston, Captain G. E. Wicks of Brooklyn and A. F. West of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have leased the house of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have been spending a few days with friends at Long Island. They will take possession of the Burden house this week.

—An exchange says: "It is whispered that Mrs. George Law, who has been in this country since last summer, when she came from France to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hames, will have a cottage at Newport next season."

—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ross will leave tonight for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will remain for some time as guests of their son, Mr. William A. Ross. Later they will go to Riverside, where Mr. Ross has purchased an orange ranch and will engage in the business.

—Work has been begun on the foundation for the new E. J. Berwind house on Bellevue avenue. Contractor Corrigan had a big job excavating the cellar, which is 12 feet deep and in area will compare with nearly any of the big houses. Fourteen large trees had to be cut down before the cellar could be dug, and many more will have to be removed to allow the new house to go up. This promises to be one of the most expensive cottages in Newport.

MANILA CIGARS.

"It is going to be hard on our soldier boys who have come back from Manila to regain their love for American cigars," said Mr. B. L. Adamson of California. "I know from my own experience, for though at first I didn't like them, pretty soon after my arrival in the Philippines I fairly doted on the cigars manufactured in Manila. You see they are made of the natural leaf, and are not flavored as are the sort sold in the United States. Nearly all our soldier boys got to be inordinately devoted to the Manila cigar, the best of which cost only 10 cents, which meant a nickel in American money. The natives are apparently smoking all the time, and the women seem as fond of the weed as the men, though the fair ones usually are addicted to the cigarette, which they roll for themselves very cleverly. I think that after the war clouds roll away we shall see a large importation of cigars from the islands, because our troops will aid in popularizing the brand. Their mildness, too, and purity are greatly in their favor."—[Washington Post.

KILLED A NATIVE.

American Captured, But Escapes Burning at the Stake.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A special to the Times-Herald from Bedford, Ind., says: George Buskirk, formerly of Stinesville, Ind., is said to be in trouble in Central America. Relatives at Stinesville have received word that Buskirk some time ago slew a native Central American and was captured by the native's friends, who tried to burn the American at the stake. Buskirk killed two of his captors and escaped into the woods. He was formerly a saloon keeper in this county, and 10 years ago killed a man of the name of Easton, who was trying to break into the saloon. Buskirk was tried for murder and acquitted. Buskirk then went to Central America, where he engaged in the lumber business.

BOOMING DIAZ.

Even Opposition Journals Admit His Importance to Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 7.—Two large and influential companies of the Liberal party are at work organizing clubs to aid the re-nomination of President Diaz by a great convention of delegates, which early in the coming year will assemble in this city. President Diaz clubs have been organized in the interior cities, and a large and enthusiastic club has been organized in Yucatan, which parades the streets in American style. The state of Oxaca, which counts President Diaz among its most illustrious sons, is a unit for his re-election, and a strong Diaz movement exists in the powerful and wealthy state of Jalisco. Several Conservative party journals admit that the country requires the continuance of President Diaz in power and give tacit consent to his re-election, there being in fact a good feeling in the country attributed to the general prosperity and desire to avoid a change.

The cordial reception of Minister Mariscal in the United States has produced a most favorable impression here, as also has Secretary Hay's co-operation with Ambassador Aspiroz in the matter of a settlement of the frontier disturbances.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

Don M. Dickinson Wins a Suit Against the Interior Department.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson won a suit of 12 years' standing from the Interior Department in the Macomb county circuit court yesterday. In 1885 Congress attempted to dedicate Stromness island, located at the mouth of the St. Clair river, and to which Mr. Dickinson held a title by inheritance, to use as a national park. Mr. Dickinson made a presentation of facts to Congress and defeated the attempt. In 1887 the Interior Department begun proceedings to obtain possession the island under the provisions of the state's swamp land act of 1850. The case has been in litigation ever since until yesterday, when Judge Eldredge upheld Mr. Dickinson's title and rendered a decision in his favor.

Colombian Revolution Spreading.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 7.—Cable despatches received here from the Colombian boundary report that the revolution in that republic is progressing. About 2,000 revolutionists have occupied Cucuta and Ocana.

Steamer Line Between Portland and Cape Nome.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7.—Arrangements have been completed for a line of steamers between Portland and Cape Nome, Alaska, to be operated by the California and Oregon Coast Steamship Company.

Gold from Cape Nome.

SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—Steam schooner Aleah arrived at midnight last night from Cape Nome with 65 passengers and considerable gold.

Honolulu Steamer Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu at 2 o'clock this morning. No mails or passengers are to be landed until the vessel has been inspected by the quarantine officials.

A NEW FALL RIVER STREET RAILROAD.

The Fall River aldermen last evening granted a franchise in about 20 miles of streets in that city to the Fall River Long Shore Railway Company. The road is to be completed in 18 months after the grant is approved by the railroad commissioners. It is to cover streets not occupied by the Globe railway and will be extended to Tiverton and Little Compton.

Among the conditions are 5-cent fares, six tickets for 25 cents, seven tickets for 25 cents during the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 morning and evening; if, after 1906, the company shall have paid eight per cent or over on its capital stock, the road shall water such streets as may be required by the board of aldermen; in 1915, or after the purchase is so legalized, the city may acquire the property at a fair market value, to be determined by the railroad commissioners or by two arbitrators to be selected by the aldermen, two by the company and the fifth to be selected by the arbitrators chosen.

LIKE FINDING MONEY.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c. you are enabled to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free.

A PRIVATE LIGHTING PLANT.

Acetylene Gas.

You can produce your own gas cheaper than you can buy oil, gas or electricity. We make two types of machines for generating ACETYLENE GAS, known as the wet and the dry process. This gas is made only as it is used. Machine does not have to be cared for oftener than once in 15 days. Our machines are approved by Fire Insurance Boards all over the United States. We light residences, stores, churches, public buildings, factories and towns with double the illuminating power 40 per cent cheaper than any other system of lighting. Write us for full information. We want good agents. National Acetylene Gas Co., 422 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE!

Automobiles

TO RENT BY THE HOUR OR DAY.

Electric carriages, holding three people besides the driver, for Ocean Drive, $3.

N. E. E. V. T. CO.,

(New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.)

17 & 19 Downing Street.

Established 1846.

GENUINE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL SOAP

(White and Green).

GRAPE NUTS.

PELEG BRYER.

5 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

WEDDING

Presents in sterling and plate,

—AT—

FRAY'S, 96 SPRING STREET.

Wm. O. Glazier Successor.

THOMAS KITCHEN,

Coupes and Victorias

To let with careful drivers.

35 Friendship Street.

TELEPHONE

CLOTHING.

Wright's Health Underwear

(DOUBLE TEXTURE)

AT COST

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

174 Thames St

New and stylish Overcoatings for fall and winter wear in great variety at

OTTO'S,

244 Thames St.

"Lamson & Hubbard."

The best hat for the lowest price. All the leading shapes. Color and wear guaranteed.

NEIL McLENNAN,

268 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLennan, 195 Thames St.

NEWPORT

Riding Academy

Tew's Court, Newport, R. I.

Instruction in horsemanship daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Horses educated to saddle and all branches of high school.

Gentle horses for ladies and children, to hire at all hours.

Horses bought and sold on commission, and boarded by the week or month.

CHANDLER QUINTIN,

Veterinarian, Prop'r.

Telephone 219-2

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining here until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, New York.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Terminal Station, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. Return, 6:42, 8:42, 10:42 a. m.; 12:42, 3:42, 4:42, a6.00, 6:42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 5:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, a0:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; 12:15, 4:25 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.; weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1899.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	10:00	1:20	4:10	**7:35
Providence, arr.,	11:50	3:18	5:55	9:51
Boston, arr.,	1:15	4:25	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:57	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	12:03	5:00	10:02	1:03
Boston,	12:03	10:03	1:02	3:45
Providence,	1:23	11:11	2:10	4:10
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:10
	AM	P M	P M	P M

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:42 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. E. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WINTER BOARD,

A few rooms now vacant at Nason Cottage. Sanitary plumbing, hot water heat, house comfortable and pleasant.

GEO. NASON, 20 Mill Street.

PROVISIONS.

SELECTED

Rhode Island Turkeys

Order them now for Thanksgiving.

FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM

Sausage

Bacon,

Cream

—AT—

The Sea Side Market.

Meats and Provisions.

Fruits, Vegetables. Canned Goods.

BEST OF EVERYTHING. PRICES RIGHT.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

FRASCH'S

ICE CREAM

Made from pure cream, all flavoring strictly of the highest quality.

STRICTLY PURE.

NO ADULTERATION.

NONE BETTER MADE

PURE CANDIES.

You will find a full assortment of PLAIN and FANCY

CANDIES, CHOCOLATES AND BON BONS,

At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and wholesome article.

We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made from the best and purest that can be obtained.

CHAS. F. FRASCH, CONFECTIONER 170 Thames St

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,

Housefurnishing Goods.

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Wooden Ware, Brooms and Brushes.

All kinds of Fishing and Sporting Tackle, Netting of every description for Fishing, Fruit, Poultry or Lawn Tennis, Cordage, Twine, Duck, Bunting, Yacht and Boat Galvanized and Brass Hardware, Blocks, Oars, Lanterns, Compasses, Tennis Netting put up at shortest notice.

FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.

Agent for Plymouth Cordage Co., Hazard Powder Co.

U. S. Charts and Other Publications.

185 THAMES STREET.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT SEPT. 27, 1899.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6:15, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, *6:15, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, *9:45, *10:45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, *5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:45 p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 60 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 9:45 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:15 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

Providence, Fall River & Newport

STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Sept. 18,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days, 8 a. m. Leave Providence, week days, 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90 cents.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE, NEWPORT.

On and after October 6, 1899,

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10.00, (U. S. Mail); 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 p. m.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9 a. m.; 12:30, 4 p. m.
Leave Newport—9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 4:30 p. m.
Subject to change without notice.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Chamber Furniture, Portieres, Carpets and Rugs

—AT—

J. W. HORTON & CO'S,

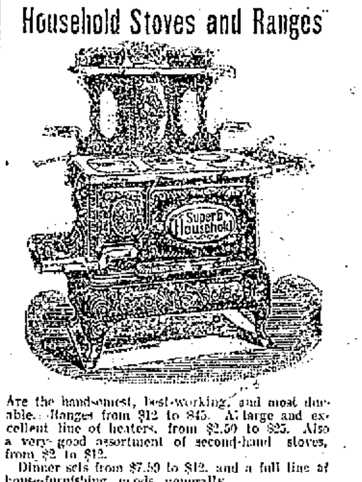
42 CHURCH STREET.

Furniture, Crockery and Bric-a-Brac Packed, Shipped or Stored.

Upholstering in all its Branches.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Household Stoves and Ranges



Are the handsomest, best-working and most durable. Ranges from $12 to $45. A large and excellent line of heaters, from $2.50 to $25. Also a very good assortment of second-hand stoves, from $2 to $12.

Dinner sets from $7.50 to $12, and a full line of house-furnishing goods generally.

JAMES F. MARDEN,

3 Cottrell Block, 328 Thames Street.

ONLY $2.75

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height; also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 50 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Carlton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 12-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.)

H. J. Hass's

IS THE PLACE FOR ALL KINDS OF

Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants.

FUNERAL AND WEDDING WORK A SPECIALTY.

PRICES VERY LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

234 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

WE HAVE SEVERAL

GROCERIES.

GOOD MOLASSES

Is getting a little short. The situation is just between hay and grass. New crop is a little late and will not be in for a number of days, and what old there is in jobbers' hands consists of odds and ends of the poorer grades.

We, however, are selling from a lot purchased last fall when we had our pick from the fanciest grades of strictly pure goods.

We say strictly pure because we are aware of the fact that much highly adulterated molasses is sold in this market. You can detect it in that it is slightly bitter and the sweetening qualities are lacking.

If you are not satisfied with what you have been getting, send your jug and have it filled

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

Smith; Building, 72 Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, PROP'R.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Sole Agents for Newport

—FOR—

P. E. Sharpless Phila. Butter

(The finest table butter.)

AND FOR

RICH'S FRUIT CAKE.

Liberal discount to the trade.

TRY MY

B. & M. COFFEE at 32c. a lb.

It pleases all.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Telephone 351-2.

At D. E. YOUNG'S.

Colonel's Best Flour, $4.50 per bbl.

Colonel's Best Flour, 55c. per bag.

This is the finest grade of flour sold in the city.

Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs. for $1.

My regular 30c. Java and Mocha Coffee, 20c. for this sale.

My regular 50c. Tea, 35c. for this sale.

Welcome Soap, 25 bars for $1.

Eagle Condensed Milk, 15c. per can.

Carter's Little Liver Pills, 2 for 25c.

Allcock's Plasters, 2 for 25c.

D. E. Young, 130 Thames St.

New Sweet Cider.

CHOICE QUALITY.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

AT PHIL. STEVENS'S,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

5-lb. can Coffee, GROUND OR IN THE BEAN. $1.00

2-lb can Coffee, - - - - .40

1-lb. can Coffee, - - - - .25

These coffees are guaranteed.

PURE GOLD FLOUR,

The Best on the Market.

☞ All checks given at this store cashed at the Bijou, 39 Thames street.

WHAT WE WILL NOT DO.

We will not wear out or tear your cloths with machinery, as we do no machine work. We will not disappoint you, but will deliver your goods promptly at such time as you may designate. We will not charge you more than the steam laundry. Just try us and you will be convinced we are not excelled by any laundry in the city.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY, 155 PROSPECT HILL ST.

Offices 126 and 171 Thames Sts.

Wanted!

A few Horses to Board

FOR THE WINTER.

Excellent stable. Prices reasonable.

APPLY TO

CHARLES T. KNOWLES,

JAMESTOWN, R. I.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

Rare Feathers That Will Always Make the Product Dear.

A large stock of knowledge is required by the maker of artificial flies for anglers. He must be thoroughly familiar with patterns of flies for all waters, and must have some knowledge of entomology, and considerable knowledge of ornithology. From the former he knows what moths, bugs and other insects will appear upon different waters in different months, and what changes will take place in these creatures; how they will, after a little time, cast off their skins or shells and appear in entirely different forms and colors. His knowledge of ornithology will tell him what birds will furnish feathers to match almost exactly the colors of the different insects he counterfeits. The ordinary cheap fly maker uses feathers of turkeys, pigeons and chickens and a few of the duck's feathers only; these, together with a dye pot, form his full stock in trade. He pays no attention to natural insects; his flies contain a cheap hook, some feathers and silk or wool, and there, as a fly, it ends. Of course, his products are called by the names of the popular flies, but it is sometimes impossible for either the maker or an angler to recognize which is which. Not so with the educated and painstaking fly tier. He takes pride in his work, makes his goods strong and serviceable, and charges accordingly. His pride is touched when he hears that any of his goods have proved unserviceable.

Bird skins and feathers imported from India and other tropical countries are expensive, and sometimes very difficult to obtain. For instance, there is a little South American bird called the light blue chatterer, two feathers from which are put in many of the salmon flies. These little birds are hardly larger than the common sparrow and are worth from $5 to $6 each. The feathers are quoted at retail at five cents each, yet the artistic fly tier uses these feathers. Then skins of the gigantic argus, the feathers from which are among the most beautiful created, are quoted in Europe today at $100 each and none is in the market. These birds came from Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. They have been practically exterminated in the latter place, and in Borneo the natives attach a religious character to them; consequently it is doubtful if these skins will get to be much cheaper in the near future. Another rare bird much used in fly tying is the florican, or light bustard. This bird is like the American bison—a thing of the past. The cheap fly tier never attempts to use any of these birds, and the few high-grade manufacturers who have them in stock guard them jealously.

Salmon flies are so different from trout flies that they form a distinct and separate class. They are not intended to represent any natural insect. They are simply an artistic combination of colors. Some are used in England only, some only in Ireland, others are tried to attract the salmon of Norway, while still other patterns are used only in Canadian and other waters on this continent. Like trout flies, a few patterns are of service on all waters. Some writers and anglers have declared that these flies are all or nearly all patterned from living creatures. This is a mistake—they are like no living thing. John Fitzgibbon in his rare little book on salmon fishing fully covers the ground when he says: "Some tell me that salmon flies are taken for butterflies or for birds by salmon. God bless my heart! We have no humming birds in this country (England) or insects of Cashmere. Look at the goldfinch fly, and in what fairy fields will you find a bird or insect like that? Look at that gorgeous artificial, the Shannon, and tell me where, in this clime of ours, you will find a living thing possessing the tenth of a tithe of its brilliancy. Yet these splendid formations of feather, gold and dyed fur are especial attractions for the salmon of the Shannon and the river Erne. Are these flies bred on the banks of the river? The salmon of other rivers despise them. In Tweed waters the salmon prefer Nubian beauty, for instance, the dusty loppy. Does the Tweed produce black insects with wings tipped with white?" Further along he says: "No man can imagine for an instant that a salmon takes a salmon fly as being the counterfeit presentment of any sort of edible it has ever tasted. It takes it unquestionably for some animated, edible substance; and that is all I know about the matter."

Every one knows that certain fabrics will change their color to a darker or an entirely different shade when placed in water. This is exhibited to a large extent in artificial flies. Not many anglers even know that silver tinsel, made up into a fly, will entirely disappear from sight under certain circumstances. They do not have their flies close enough to them, while in use, to be able to note all the peculiar effects water has upon them. Take the fly called the silver doctor, which has a body of bright silver tinsel, with a head of red wool at one end and a butt of the same material at the other. Experiments show that when drawn through the water the silver body will entirely disappear when the fly passes from shadow into bright sunlight. It is strange to watch this fly, the silver of which shows so brightly while in the shadow; when it enters a part of the water illuminated by the direct rays of the sun the silver instantly disappears and the body appears like two disconnected knobs of red, which color always shows, either in sunlight or shadow.

An opposite effect may be obtained by a fly that has a wing made from what is called a brown mallard feather. This feather is plucked from the scapular region of the wild mallard drake. The outside is of a beautiful glossy photographic brown, and is much used, particularly in salmon flies. This feather in the shadow shows as a dark brown, but immediately upon the fly's entering the bright sun-lit water it changes to a silvery hue. As few of these feathers grow on each bird, it is difficult to obtain them in quantities. This makes no difference to the cheap fly tier; he dips some gray mallard feathers, which are easy to obtain, into some brown dye, and sells the flies made thereof as brown mallard winged flies. They are brown, and always stay brown, until washed out, and never change their hue, whether in sunlight or shadow. Well-informed anglers always are suspicious of a fly of this kind, if offered at less than the regular price. They know that flies with the genuine feather will take fish where the other will not.

In other patterns of salmon flies it may not always make much difference as to the exact feather that is used, provided it is very nearly of the same color. This remark applies to the fish and not to the angler. Salmon flies are an expensive luxury and anglers are apt to feel, therefore, that they should have what they pay for. If a fly tier leaves out an expensive feather or two the angler may not be able to tell just what is missing, but he will know that the fly does not look right. A few years ago a well-known European fishing tackle establishment flooded this country with its catalogues. It advertised extensively and sent its list to every angler whose name it could obtain. In this catalogue the firm stated, under the heading of salmon flies, that it was satisfied the salmon could not distinguish between the feathers of the blue chatterer and those of the blue kingfisher any more than they could between the barred feathers of the wood duck and the feathers from the flank of the widgeon. Consequently it made the cheeks of its salmon flies of blue kingfisher instead of chatterer, and used strips of widgeon instead of wood duck in the wings. Possibly the concern was right in its statement that the salmon would not know the difference. It did not take the anglers into consideration, however, and these did know the difference, and as they wanted their flies made right, the sales of that particular firm in this country have not been very heavy. The only difference to the firm was that chatterer skins cost $6 each, and are hard to find, while kingfishers may be bought in any quantity at 15 cents each. In regard to the other feathers, some flies call for both wood duck and widgeon in the wings. The firm was silent as to how it would get over that point.

England has always pretended to be the greatest artificial fly-producing country, and her pretensions were justified until lately. Now the United States produces many times the number manufactured in the British Isles. In fact, Americans have pushed the manufacture of flies to such an extent that the fly tiers of England are either coming over here for work or else going out of business. A former Dublin man, now and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, made a visit to his old home this summer. When his relatives were informed that he contemplated paying them a visit, he was deluged with letters requesting him to bring over different articles of American manufacture, and among the requests were several for artificial flies. This somewhat surprised him, as in his youth the city of Dublin was considered a great place for their manufacture. During his visit he investigated the matter and on his return to New York reported that he could find only one fly tier in the whole city of Dublin, and that one being a married woman and her household duties taking much of her time, she could pay little attention to her trade. She informed him that the Americans made the larger part of the trout flies used in Ireland. She also said that Germany had been paying attention to this branch of business for some time, but that German flies were not good. The Germans are an enterprising people, and are entering all branches of trade, but their great fault seems to be that they send out cheap articles when they might find sale for higher-priced goods. The German-made flies that come to this country seem to be on a par with the cheap goods made here, and American high grade fly tiers need have no fear of German competition.

In Scotland there are still many good salmon fly tiers, but they are gradually losing their American trade. Many rich Americans still import their salmon flies because they have an idea that flies cannot be made so well here. They have not taken the trouble to find out what improvements have been made here in the past few years. Then again, there are men, even among anglers, who think that anything made in England is better than home manufacture.—[New York Sun.

INSURANCE AGAINST EARTHQUAKES.

A novel proposal has been made to the Italian Parliament by Dr. Barrata, who advocates compulsory insurance against earthquakes. Owners of vineyards and others protect themselves in this way against hail, and, therefore, why not against another calamity even more destructive? In proof of this, Dr. Barrata attributes to earthquakes the deaths of 150,000 people during the last two centuries. An average of 750 a year is formidable, but not necessarily exaggerated—for certain parts of Italy have occasionally suffered terribly.

The notion of insurance is a shrewd one from the point of view of public economy. It shifts the burden from the exchequer to the private purse. No doubt, the money must in any case come from the taxpayer's pocket, but when it figures, like fire insurance or rates, as one of the charges incidental on property, the few feel it more than the many, and the ordinary taxes are kept at a lower rate. At present, of course, the sufferers naturally look to the state for aid, and common humanity makes a refusal impossible. The insurance companies may not greatly favor Dr. Barrata's proposal. The new business will be of a peculiarly "risky" nature, for such an epidemic of earthquakes as desolated Calabria between 1783 and 1786 might easily bring any ordinary company to bankruptcy. The risk would have to be widely spread, and actuaries would be puzzled to calculate the premiums for different places. Some parts of the peninsula enjoy practical immunity.

The great plain of Venetia, so far as we remember, has never suffered; though rather smart shocks are sometimes felt in the mountains to the north. Rome and Naples are occasionally shaken, though, as a rule, not seriously; but now and again disaster occurs in the volcanic district round the latter, as in Ischia in 1881 and 1883, when the loss, both of life and property, was serious. But Calabria is far the worst as an earthquake region. In the period mentioned above, the destruction was fearful, over 1,400 people perishing in one place alone; and another had thee recurred in 1837. Italy, in fact, unites the two characteristics likely to produce earthquakes—volcanoes and mountain chains. Rome stands on beds of volcanic ash; the Alban hills are a group of extinct volcanoes, from which a lava stream reaches nearly to the well-known tomb of Caecilia Metella. Naples has Vesuvius on one side, still active, and the apparently extinct volcanoes of the Phlegraean fields on the other, even as far as the island of Ischia. Usually, however, earthquakes, though frequent, are less severe near active volcanoes, the vents of which act as safety-valves.

But near mountain chains they are often worse, and with good reason. Here the rocks forming the upper part of the crust are forced into huge wrinkles, so that the folded layers and masses are subject to immense strains; at last they yield suddenly, the broken ends "jumping" like a snapped board, or slipping one over the other, so that the crust for miles vibrates from the shock. The disturbances are, doubtless, more violent in the adolescence of a mountain chain; when it has ceased to grow, and is being sculptured by rain, stream, and other forces of nature, a shock will occur only if equilibrium is disturbed by the gashes made thereby in its flanks.—[London Standard.

A NEW REPUBLIC FOUNDED.

A republic of 200,000 square miles (one and a half times the size of Great Britain and Ireland) has suddenly arisen in the heart of South America. This is the Republic of Acre, so called from the river of the same name (a tributary of the Amazon) which flows through it.

The circumstances which gave rise to this new state are somewhat novel. The territory of which the Republic of Acre is composed has long been disputed by Bolivia and Brazil without being effectively occupied by either. It is a thinly peopled region, inhabited by less than 50,000 souls, who make a living principally by the collection of rubber, which grows wild in the forest in great abundance.

An adventurer named Rodriguez Aries took it into his head to proclaim himself president of this no man's land. The new government was formally created, ministers of state appointed, and the capital fixed at Antimairi, a small hamlet, which is a depot for the shipment of rubber. The new state of Acre contains no large cities; indeed, it contains no town larger than a small village.

The new president is a man who has seen much of the world. He is a Spaniard, and was formerly a banker in his own country, then theatrical impresario in the United States, clerk of works in Paris, and merchant in Brazil, settling down later as a broker in Buenos Ayres, where he made the acquaintance of the gentlemen who today are his ministers.

The new government is no mere fiction, for it has caused no small consternation among the neighboring states, Bolivia in particular being much concerned and about to send an armed force to cause her flag to be respected in the new republic.

The Argentine papers are full of accounts of Acre, some of them giving maps and illustrations.

The new president of Acre does not reckon upon raising a revenue by the sale of tiles, nor yet by the establishment of public gaming tables, methods which were adopted under like circumstances by Baron Harden Hickey, erstwhile monarch of the barren island of Trinidad, but expects to fill the public exchequer by levying export duties on rubber, which at present is the sole source of wealth to the country.

Whether the new Republic of Acre will have a more lasting existence than the government of Trinidad remains to be seen.—[London Daily Mail.

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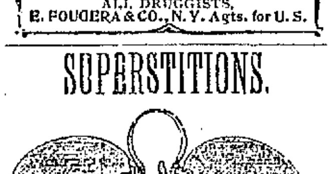

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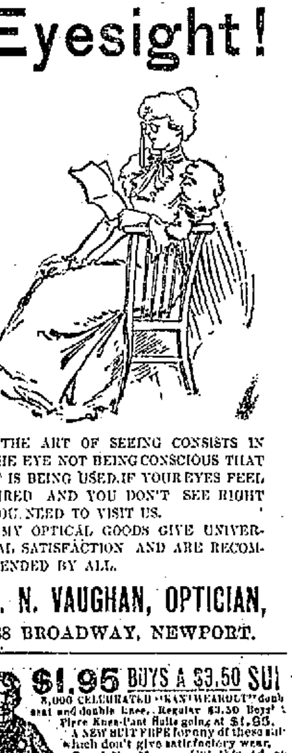

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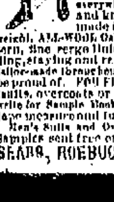

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"THE EPWORTH EMPIRE."

Theme of Rev. Dr. Dorchester Before the Methodist Social Union.

"The Epworth Empire" was the broad theme presented last evening at the regular autumn meeting of the Methodist Social Union, and the speaker was Rev. L. H. Dorchester, D. D., of the People's Church, Boston. It was a broad theme, broadly and eloquently treated, and the large audience, made up of members of the five Methodist churches of the island, which comfortably filled the pretty chapel of the Thames Street Church, was both entertained and instructed.

After a pleasant introduction, Dr. Dorchester referred briefly to the physical kingdoms in the natural world, the civil kingdoms of history, and then to the great kingdom of Christ in the earth. Lowell speaks of "empires in the brain;" and he might have added, in the heart and the considence. These empires of mind and of feeling are vaster and more powerful than any in the material world or recorded on the pages of history; they go wherever men go, and reach down into the depths of their nature. The great empires are not of might, but of mind.

Of this sort is the Epworth empire. The Epworth rectory stands for culture, for religion, for all that is ennobling. It is an empire of character and of mind, co-extensive with all the activities of all the young people. It lies in us, and when Christian ideas are regnant in us we become kings in that empire. Its plan is the best device obtainable to give to young people the best things to think about and the best things to do—the best for others and the best for themselves.

We have an Epworth inheritance—of mind and heart and character, just as real as the great fortunes handed down in some families. This inheritance includes the Lord's day, the Lord's book, the Lord's house, the Lord's work, and all the things associated with these. Let us not sell this our birthright too cheaply. Though it is common it is vital, and was bought at no common cost.

We are bound to become Epworth experts. In order to be somebody we must work and study and sacrifice to be somebody; we must use our powers to develop our powers. We must master all our fathers knew and be able to do all they did, beginning where they left off and carrying forward the work. We must do better than our fathers did, though we shall indeed do well if we do as well as they did. John Wesley was a great innovator, and those are his best followers who are not simply his closest imitators, but who best emulate his spirit.

We should be Epworth expansionists—like Wesley, whose parish was the world. Our ambition should be to reach as many of the young people as possible, and to reach out until no domain of thought is left untouched. We can thus expand best only by storing our knowledge and strengthening our powers, and then by parting of our knowledge and expending our powers for others.

Rev. A. E. H. Pierce of Emmanuel Church, who was a guest of the Union, was called upon and made an earnest and forcible address. Referring to the great work accomplished by the Epworth League, he spoke more at length of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an organization of kindred aims, and of the broad principles which underlie all helpful, self-sacrificing labors for the material and spiritual uplifting of mankind.

Mr. T. Fred Kaull, president of the Union, presided during the evening, introducing the speakers and announcing the numbers on the musical program, which included a piano solo by Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, soprano solos by Miss Titus, Mrs. Freeborne accompanying; a bass solo by Mr. J. F. Marden, Jr., Miss Laura G. Tiffey accompanying, and a mandolin duet by Messrs. Barker and Shaw. At the close of the formal program refreshments were served by the ladies, and the gathering resolved itself into a social union in fact as well as in name.

A PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC SIGNAL INVENTION.

The patent recently granted to Harry T. Gibbs, Stanton M. Foye and F. G. Sweeney of Portsmouth, for an electric signal system, is creating much interest in electric circles and promises to be adopted by a large number of railways, as it supplies what has long been desired, a simple but effective way of reaching any part of the road from the main office. The apparatus is intended to be to an electric road what the banjo and semaphore signals are to a steam railroad. The system is operated by the current from the trolley wire, the connection being made at the car barn. By its use the superintendent of an electric road stands at all times with his men out on the road as a train dispatcher stands in steam railroading. The system includes a line of telephone service, in addition to the signals by semaphore. It is designed with a view of placing a telephone, semaphore and series of lights at each turnout. In case a car is derailed, an accident occurs or cars are delayed or off time, by throwing in a switch at the office of the company a red disc by day and a red light by night is thrown out at every turnout, in an enclosed cabinet, with bullseye glass discs exposed so that the men operating cars in either direction can see the signals plainly. The red light signals the men on the car to stop and answer the telephone, when orders are given as to the movements of all cars and instructions for cars to run to stated turnouts. A series of five incandescent lights set on the pole or turnouts, above the signal and telephone boxes, throws light over the entire turnout, so that motormen can see whether switches are properly set.

The inventors have received a number of offers for their patent, but are not disposed at present to sell.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Program for the Convention of the Rhode Island Branch.

In accordance with the original announcement, the fourth annual convention of the Rhode Island branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons will be held at the First Baptist Church in this city Thursday, with sessions at 10 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m.

The morning session will be opened with a devotional service conducted by Miss Margaret E. Todd of the Deaconess Home in Providence, after which the convention will organize. An address of welcome will be given by Mrs. A. C. Titus of this city, and Mrs. Catherine M. Pressey of Ashton will respond. Following these the reports of the recording secretary, Mrs. Sophie P. S. Knight; the treasurer, Mrs. Emma S. Aull; the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sarah Miller Corey; delegate to the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island, Mrs. J. C. Budlong, and the committee on revision of by-laws, by Mrs. Corey, will be read. After the hymn, "Lead as We Go," the reports of the county secretaries will be read concluding the session. That for Newport county will be given by Mrs. T. F. Kaull.

A recess will be taken at 12 o'clock for luncheon and at 1 o'clock the second session will be opened with a devotional service conducted by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson. The state secretary, Mrs. Emily S. Chace, will make an address, and the business of the convention will be continued with the report of the credential committee, roll call, election of officers and delegate to the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island, and reports of the committees on resolutions and on place of next meeting.

At 3 o'clock the devotional service will be conducted by Rev. B. G. Boardman, Miss Cora Gosling will sing a solo, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, editor of the Silver Cross, will make an address, and Mr. Herbert C. Tilley will sing a solo, the convention adjourning after the singing of the consecration hymn.

OPENED A WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT.

The E. V. Phelan Stock Company opened its week's engagement at the Opera House last evening before an audience which completely filled the theatre. The play was "Forgiven," and gave the company an excellent opportunity to display its dramatic abilities. The leading characters, those of Jack O'Diamonds and Annie Dennison, were well portrayed by Jack Dennehy and Miss Ella Cameron respectively. John L. Clarke was good as Dan Peabody, Miss Jeannette Howell as Cordelia Dennison made a capital old maid, and Miss Imogen Harlan was excellent as Leonie Diamond. The other parts were satisfactorily sustained. The play was well staged with special scenery.

The specialties between the acts introduced Miss Mabel Estelle in clever buck and wing dancing and "coon" songs, David DeWolf in character sketches and songs, and the Herald Square Quartet—Messrs. Cunningham, Binkley, Turner and Leigh—in cleverly rendered songs. The illustrations of the songs were well executed on a large screen by a powerful electric lantern.

The performance was well received by the audience and applause was frequent both throughout the play and after the specialties. A novel feature of the entertainment was the presence of a young women's orchestra which rendered excellent music.

This afternoon the company presented "A Slave of the Czar," and this evening "As in a Looking Glass" will be seen.

MARRIED AT ST. JOSEPH'S RECTORY.

The marriage of Miss Marian Felicia Holton, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde, to Mr. Frank J. McCloskey, took place last evening at the rectory of St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Louis J. Deady officiating. The bride was accompanied by Miss Mary A. Gorton as bridesmaid, and the groomsman was Mr. J. F. McCloskey of Woonsocket, brother of the groom. The bride wore a gown of white China silk over white taffeta, trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid's dress was of pink cashmere, trimmed with lace, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and maiden-hair fern. A small company of relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, after which a bridal supper was served at the Hartmann House. Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey left later in the evening on the boat for New York and will spend a portion of their wedding trip there, going thence to Canada. On their return they will reside at 87 Spring street.

A NEW ZEALAND VESUVIUS.

For many years visitors touring through New Zealand never thought of leaving that country without first making a pilgrimage to the terraces of the Hot Lake district, about 180 miles distant from Auckland. This wild and curious territory is described by M. G. R. Falconer in the Windsor Magazine.

The white terraces of Rotomahana rose up in a series of 20 platforms in the form of a gigantic stairway. Each terrace was perfectly horizontal and of dazzling whiteness. The top step was vertically 80 feet above the base and sat 300 feet back. From every platform bubble copious clouds of steam. A stream of boiling water continually flowed from the geysers and as it fell slowly from tier to tier the silicates with which the water was heavily charged became deposited, on its exposure to the air, in wonderful lace-work designs of infinite variety and of dazzling whiteness and purity were formed. Not far from the white terrace was another termed the "Pink Terrace" where, owing to some coloring substance in the silicious waters falling from the geysers, the deposits were of a clear delicate pink hue from which was derived the name "Pink Terrace."

Unfortunately New Zealand no longer possesses this unique spectacle, for the terraces are no more. The various agencies of nature which originally built up such curious forms served in turn to destroy them. Mr. Falconer gives a graphic description of the event. He was residing at that time about 40 miles distant from Tarawera. June 10, 1886, the night was clear and calm. Heavy rumbling sounds like rolls of distant thunder filled the air, but there was no very great alarm. The next day dawned dull and gloomy. About 7:30 o'clock the morning grew darker and light gray ash, very fine, began to fall. He says that although they surmised an eruption was taking place in the Hot Lake district, there were no definite tidings to that effect, so that he could only wait to see what would happen. By the aid of a lantern he succeeded in groping his way to the telegraph office, and there he learned that a serious disturbance was taking place at Tarawera and Rotomahana. About 11 o'clock the darkness lifted. All round the ground was covered with a thin filmy pall of fine ash to the depth of half an inch, and it was afterward found that the intense darkness was caused by a thick cloud of dust blown out by a volcano to a height so tremendous that it passed above Tauranga and dispersed over the country some miles away.

The manifestation was accompanied by intense cold, the thermometer registering five degrees of frost. This is explained by the fact that the columns of steam as they came hissing out of the craters expanded as they ascended and absorbed their own heat which became latent, so that the heat was abstracted from everything near. A day or two later the government geologist arrived at Tauranga and preparations to inspect the seat of the disaster were pushed rapidly forward. On the fourth day after the eruption, the party arrived at Wairoa, the Maori village. There was scarcely a vestige of the settlement to be seen, the whole village had been crushed beneath the volcanic lava and the charred and battered remains of the little village church and other buildings protruded above the surface of the deposit, which at first measured four feet in thickness, but afterward settled down to half that depth. One young Englishman was killed as well as the Maoris who lived in the district and exacted tolls from visitors to the Hot Lakes. The scene was the wildest imaginable. The air rushed over the land with cyclonic fury, uprooting, tearing and breaking trees that had survived the hail of rocks, leaving here and there a gnarled and jagged trunk denuded of branches and stripped of its bark.

The next day the party set off for Rotomahana. As they approached the Hot Lakes huge cracks extending hundreds of yards in length and about a foot in width were seen in all directions. The scene was one of the strange grandeur of absolute desolation. The upheaval of nature had blown the wonderful terraces to atoms; steam was rising in dense clouds from one end of the area to the other, a distance of about nine miles. Rotomahana lake was a yawning caldron from which rose a majestic column of steam. The ground was completely stripped of vegetation and covered with lava from the mountain. The lava was reduced to the consistency of flour, so that the explorers sank in it nearly to their knees. Thus in the space of time was North island suddenly shorn of its most peculiar natural features. In six hours the whole aspect of the country was changed, and what was one of the most beautiful spots in the world was transformed into a barren country carpeted in lava and covered with débris. The geysers, however, still abound in profusion, and it is possible in time other terraces may be formed.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Senator Wetmore is in town.

—The flags on some of the schools are flying; some are not.

—Captain H. C. Taylor is ordered to temporary duty in the Naval War College.

—Election returns will be read from the Opera House stage this evening, during the performance by the Phelan company.

—The runaway Fort Adams team yesterday smashed one of the big windows in Arnold's bakery, and came near doing considerable damage.

Saturday evening a company of relatives and friends called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gustafson on Barney street, to celebrate Mr. Gustafson's birthday. During the evening amusements were enjoyed and refreshments served. The guests departed at a late hour, wishing Mr. Gustafson many happy returns of the day.

—Captain Wicks and Chief Engineer West of Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra are in town. They are shortly to bring the Electra to Newport, to be laid up for the winter at Perry Mill wharf, and they too will remain to care for the yacht. This is done by Commodore Gerry because he desires to make Newport his home in every way possible.

SEPARATION OF COAST AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

The question of separating the light artillery from the coast artillery has long interested the artillery arm. The more progressive spirits have always been in favor of it. The work of the two branches is entirely different, one being concerned with the tactics of the mobile field array, the other given over entirely to attacks on fleets from fixed guns of heavy calibre. The esprit and conduct of officers in the two branches are so different as to be almost opposite. Moreover, the drill, training and tactics of each of the branches involve sufficient labor for any officer or man in either of them separately. Now, the officers, at least, are transferred constantly from one branch to the other, and few have the capacity to be both good light artillery officers and efficient coast artillery officers; nor have many the natural taste for both services.

Major Story, artillery inspector on General Merritt's staff, recommends a single artillery corps comprising both heavy and light artillery. The adjutant general of the army goes further and recommends the separation of the field artillery from the coast artillery. He also recommends the abolition of the regimental organization and the adoption of the corps' organization. This regimental organization, however, still has a meaning for the field artillery, not including mountain or siege artillery, and then only as furnishing a convenient administrative unit, except in very large armies, where it might also be a tactical unit. But in small armies like ours, especially when mountain and siege artillery are included, there is no doubt that a corps composed of a number of batteries is much the better organization. Batteries are put on the field in position largely in groups of three or four at a time, they are attached to the infantry or cavalry units in similar groups, and never appear as regiments except in barracks.

When those who have the control of military affairs and are recognized authorities on the subjects they consider agree on a policy, their recommendations should result in legislation beneficial to the Army, and it now remains only for Congress to accept the conclusions of department artillery inspector, department commander and adjutant general of the army, for they are all practically, in essential features, in perfect accord.—[New York Sun.

NONE BETTER IN THE WORLD.

United States Army Transport Fleet Able and Seaworthy.

Colonel Charles Bird of the quartermaster-general's department will soon leave on a four months' tour of inspection of the army transports. Starting at New York, he will go to Manila, inspecting the arrangements at coaling stations en route, and on arriving at Manila will examine all ports which the government transports have occasion to visit.

He will also inspect all the transports he finds in ports visited, and consult with the officers of the transports and those of the quartermaster's department at Manila regarding changes and improvements needed in the service. He will return to this country via Honolulu and San Francisco, making inspections of stations on the Pacific and of transports at San Francisco.

Colonel Bird has been in charge of the army transports since the beginning of the war with Spain. Starting with half a dozen small tugs which were used in plying between the mainland and various posts, he built up a big fleet in a few weeks to carry supplies and troops to Cuba. It is now equal to that of any country in the world, and comprises 65 vessels, including troop ships and hospital ships and one cable ship. Forty-three are chartered, and 22 are owned by the government.

All the vessels have been remodelled and put in the best of condition, and are thoroughly seaworthy. The fleet can transport at one time 36,000 soldiers, 1,600 officers and over 6,000 animals, beside thousands of tons of supplies and equipments. If necessary, the transports could be safely loaded with 40,000 soldiers, 2,000 officers and 8,000 animals.

On the Pacific coast there are 30 troopships, 18 animal ships, three hospital ships and one cable ship; on the Atlantic coast there are 11 troopships. Following are the ships and their capacities:

Chartered troopships on the Pacific coast—Ohio, 14 officers, 754 men; Indiana, 10 officers, 930 men; Newport, 60 officers, 520 men; Pennsylvania, 50 officers, 1,280 men; Zealandia, 15 officers, 620 men; Valencia, 35 officers, 600 men; City of Para, 16 officers, 1,000 men; Tartar, 45 officers, 1,176 men; Senator, 35 officers, 712 men; St. Paul, 42 officers, 800 men; City of Sydney, 25 officers, 700 men; Charles Nelson, 22 officers, 216 men; Belgium King, 27 officers, 780 men; City of Pueblo, 25 officers, 600 men; Columbia, 18 officers, 560 men; Manauense, 15 officers, 381 men; City of Pekin, 30 officers, 928 men; Sikh, 22 officers, 641 men; Tacoma, 27 officers, 496 men; George W. Elder, 23 officers, 496 men; City of Rio, 28 officers, 713 men; Glenogle, 30 officers, 718 men; Olympia, not given; Daisy Vostock, 40 officers, 890 men; Duke of Fife, 40 officers, 900 men.

Chartered animal and freight ships on the Pacific coast—Tacoma, 206 animals; Connaught, 205; Leelanaw, 250; Wyefield, 140; Athenian, 400; Garonne, 411; Port Albert, 506; Victoria, 419; Siam, 325; Centennial, 250; Lemox, 482; Victoria, Westminster and Beamohr, not given; Fort Stephens, 500; Pathan, 325; Flintshire, 325; Aztec, 363.

Troop ships owned by the government on the Pacific coast—Grant, 86 officers, 1,800 men; Hancock, 26 officers, 1,300 men; Sheridan, 82 officers, 1,800 men; Sherman, 86 officers, 1,800 men; Warren, 27 officers, 1,224 men.

Troop ships owned by the government on the Atlantic—Buford, 24 officers, 600 men; Burnside, 27 officers, 275 men; Crook, 27 officers, 828 men; Ingalls, 20 officers, 1,500 men; Kilpatrick, 28 officers, 880 men; Logan, 86 officers, 1,800 men; McClellan, 12 officers, 800 men; McPherson, 64 officers, 562 men; Meade, 60 officers, 1,200 men; Sedgwick, 90 officers, 1,200 men; Wright, not given; Thomas, 86 officers, 1,800 men; Sumner, 50 officers, 1,000 men.

Cable ship Hooker is in the Philippine waters, and the three hospital ships, Missouri, Relief and Terry, are on the Pacific coast.

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CRACKERS—This week we will sell some of the leading brands of crackers at half price. Ginger Snaps, per pound, 5c.; Nic Nacs, per pound, 5c.; Animals, per pound, 6c.; Vanila Wafers, per pound, 8c.; City Mixed, per pound, 8c.

TEAS—If you use fancy teas, we are selling regular 90c. tea for 75c. per pound and we guarantee it superior to the teas that you are paying from 90c. to $1.50 per pound. Fine teas, 30, 35 and 40c. We import all our own teas, so we save you all wholesalers' and retailers' profits.

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